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ONE PENNY



THE BOTTALACK COPPER MINE.—THE SCENE OF THE DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES. (See page 471.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday, at noon, Duncan M'Phail and George Woods were executed at Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool, for the murder of Anne Walne, an old woman, who resided at Ribchester, near Preston. These men, and their two companions, named Carr and Hartley, it may be recollected, entered the house of the deceased, who lived alone, on the night of the 10th of November last, for the purpose of committing a robbery. They found her in bed. Carr struck her heavy blows on the head with a loaded stick, and they then fastened her wrists to opposite bedposts, tied handkerchiefs tightly round her neck, and left her insensible. She was found dead, with her skull fractured, next morning. Hartley became approver, and Carr died in gaol; the others were sentenced to death. Since then applications were made to the Home-office for a commutation of the sentence, but without effect. The chaplain states that from the first M'Phail and Woods have been very attentive to his ministrations, and that he considered them to be truly penitent. On Saturday morning M'Phail wrote a long letter to his wife. Just before writing it he remarked to the attendant in the cell that he was going to tell her that he was going to heaven, and that he was not in the room when the murder was committed, and took no part in it. He maintained this statement to the last. Woods, who throughout was less communicative, still persisted that he did not assist in striking the blows, and his last words were that he hoped to be happy. The crowd assembled was estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000. Precisely at twelve o'clock Woods walked out, apparently unmoved. Calcraft followed immediately, put the cap over his head, and adjusted the rope. M'Phail then came forward, and seemed to be much excited. While the cap was being put over his head and the rope adjusted round his neck he repeatedly clasped his hands, as far as the pinioning would permit, and murmured, as if in prayer; but his words were inaudible. Previous to the bolt being drawn, Calcraft shook hands with each of the unfortunate men, pressing M'Phail's hand several times. Everything being arranged, the bolt was drawn and the drop fell. Woods seemed to die immediately, but M'Phail struggled convulsively for several seconds.

On Monday morning a fatal accident happened at the main drainage works now in progress in Deptford. A deep cutting for the sewer, nearly fifty feet in depth, passes near the Deptford Railway Station, through some gardens between Griffin-street and the south side of the Greenwich line. The work had proceeded to within a few yards of Church-street, and a number of navigators were employed in the cutting at a depth of thirty-five feet. At about seven o'clock, without the least warning, some of the soil at the back of the cutting began to slip, which causing an unequal pressure on the side supports the timbers gave way, and great masses of earth fell from the two sides and front of the excavation right down upon eight men who were at work beneath. Two of them escaped unhurt; three were injured, though not seriously. The remaining three were covered under the mass of timber and earth. With as little delay as possible the other labourers set to work to rescue their fellow-workmen. They shortly succeeded in reaching a man named Daniels, about fifty years of age. He was found breathing, but another slip occurring the unfortunate man became again covered, and when taken out life was quite extinct. About two hours afterwards the body of a second man, named Bray, was perceived, but the soil was so treacherous that it was not until nearly five o'clock in the afternoon that his body was reached; life had been then, of course, long extinct.

A NAVAL court assembled on board her Majesty's ship Victory, at Portsmouth, on Monday, for the trial, *pro forma*, of Lieutenant Charles Hill, and the surviving officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Orpheus at present in England, for the recent loss of that ship on the bar of Manukau harbour, New Zealand. The court was composed of Captain Scott, her Majesty's ship Victory, president; Captains Wainwright, Cumming, Phillimore, Chamberlain, and Secombe. After hearing a mass of evidence the finding was read by the Deputy-Judge-Advocate. It set forth that her Majesty's ship Orpheus was lost by striking on the bar of Manukau harbour on the day named, when going over it in the absence of pilot-boats; that no blame whatever was attached to Commodore Burnett, O.B., or any of her officers and crew; that the conduct of every officer, seaman and marine, man and boy, on board was deserving of the very highest praise; and that Lieutenant Hill and the officers and crew of her Majesty's late ship Orpheus were therefore fully and honourably acquitted. Lieutenant Hill was then called to the table and presented with his sword. The president observed that the duty he had to perform was gratifying to him, and that he only expressed the feelings of the entire court when he said they felt the sword could not be entrusted to better and more worthy hands.

At a special meeting, held at Whitehall, on Saturday evening, of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health, Dr. Thomson, of Marylebone, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved—"That in consequence of the increase of mortality from small-pox, the association deem it their duty to call the attention of guardians of the poor and other local authorities of the metropolis thereto. The association, recognizing the total neglect or inefficient performance of vaccination as the great cause of the mortality in question, they yet consider it not the less apparent that the prolonged residence of infected persons in rooms occupied by others, the exposure of such persons in the streets, in public conveyances, or in the waiting-rooms of hospitals, and absence of means of isolation, have been the immediate agents in causing the recent rapid diffusion of small-pox to a degree unexampled in the epidemic of 1859-60. Persons were daily applying to the general hospitals in consequence of refusal at the Small-pox Hospital; all such applications were necessarily rejected, the sufferers sent back to their homes, and thus became the means of aggravating the evil. It was therefore necessary that, during the epidemic, temporary buildings should be erected or opened in such situations as were best suited for the purpose on the double ground of distance from inhabited houses and facility of approach. Also that public attention be called to the importance of vaccination and the law therein empowering guardians to take proceedings under the Vaccination Amendment Act of 1861, in case of neglect of vaccination."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRISONER.—The *Entrée* relates the following curious dialogue which occurred recently before one of the police tribunals between the president and a prisoner charged with some minor offence:—President: "Prisoner, have you ever been condemned?" "Yes, sir." "State under what circumstances." "When twelve years of age I had an attack of inflammation of the chest, and was condemned by three doctors." You do not understand me. I ask whether you have ever been proceeded against?" "Yes, sir." "Tell me the particulars." "Most willingly. One day, when taking a walk in the country, I was most violently proceeded against by a savage dog." "That is no answer to my question; what the Court wishes to know is whether you have been arrested?" "I have nothing to conceal, and I reply in the affirmative." "When?" "Last year." "For what?" "I was going along the Boulevard des Capucines, and as there were great numbers of people returning from the races, I was arrested in my course for more than half an hour by the long line of carriages." On receiving this answer the president ordered the hearing of the case to be postponed for a week.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

It is generally believed in Paris, in well informed circles of all nations, that England will be at war ere long with the Northern States of America. In all probability (anticipating such an event) communications are now taking place between the Governments of England and France. American officials say that the hostile feeling and premeditated insults of the North are exclusively directed towards England, and not France.

The *France*, which, it must be remembered, is distinguished for its Russian sympathies, holds out the following prospect of comfort to those who are indifferent about the fate of Poland, but fear an European war:—

"It is thought that the negotiations at St. Petersburg will be very protracted, and that the Powers cannot possibly come to an understanding before the end of August. There need, therefore, be no uneasiness about war, because, after September, it is impossible to undertake any operations in the Gulf of Finland or the Baltic Sea, which from that time are frozen up to April."

A Paris letter says:—"I may state that the favourable news received from Mexico this afternoon is calculated to increase the rumours of war in Europe. The Poles here (and their name is legion) assiduously circulate the report that the Emperor is making great military preparations. I have not heard of them. The only warlike symptom that has come to my knowledge is the order dispatched last Friday week to the outposts to prepare the ironclads. There is also to be a review of the troops of the line next Tuesday, and this will, of course, be construed as a sign that 'something serious' is in contemplation."

A Frenchman named Roland (correspondent of the *Progres* of Lyons) has been arrested at Cracow with a friend of his—another warlike Gaul. They are to be sent home.

AMERICA.

In compliance with the request of the Confederate Congress, President Davis, on the 10th inst., issued an address to the people of the Confederate States upon the present condition and future prospects of their country. He says in this address that, alone and unaided, the Confederacy had defeated the most formidable military and naval combinations of its enemies, and at the end of two years of war could look back with pride upon all it had accomplished. Referring to the discomfiture of the Federals at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Charleston, he said that the forces of the Confederacy were never so numerous or efficient as at the present moment. He concluded by exhorting the people to be prepared for the continuance of war, and to cultivate the crops for the sustenance of their armies rather than cotton and tobacco.

The violent outcry against Great Britain is continued in the Republican journals; it is declared that a war against England would effectually unite all parties in the North. The Solicitor-General and Lord Palmerston are vehemently denounced for their recent speeches on the depredations of the Alabama and Florida. The indications are that the anti-English spirit is stimulated by the Government to distract public attention from the disheartening repulse before Charleston.

Advices from Moorhead city, North Carolina, to the 11th inst., state that up to that date all attempts to relieve General Foster at Washington had been unsuccessful. A detachment of 7,000 men, which had been despatched to his assistance, was driven back by the Confederates, with a loss to the Federals of fifty men. No communication had been received from General Foster subsequent to the 8th inst., and it is alleged that he had only provisions for one day. He has refused to receive any more flags of truce, or to send away the women and children and other non-combatants.

EXECUTION FOR DESERTION.

ROBERT GAY, a soldier of Company D, 71st Indiana, has been shot, in obedience to the sentence of a court-martial. Shortly after the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, last summer, he deserted and took the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government. Returning to Clay County, in this State, he was arrested last fall, and, when searched, a copy of the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States was found sewed up in his pantaloons. The sentence was executed in presence of all the troops at this port, near Camp Morton. He made a brief address to the soldiers, acknowledging his guilt, but saying that he intended nothing criminal in what he had done. He never intended to join the rebel army, but took the oath in the belief that that would release him from service in the Federal army, and enable him to return to his home. He desired to leave the army because he could not endure its hardships; his health had been poor; but he added that his health was now better than it had ever been in his life. He asked the soldiers not to let him suffer, but shoot at his breast that he might die quickly. The sergeant-major then stepped up and began tying his hands, which he placed behind his back voluntarily. He stood silent for a moment, and said, "If I could only be spared I would enter the regiment again, and do my duty as well as any man in it, or (hesitating) as well as I am able." By this time his hands were tied, and he glanced round the ranks, and up at the sun, as if to take a last look at earth. The sergeant-major led him to the coffin, and seated him upon it, facing the firing party, with his back to the east. He sat a second, drew his feet towards him, and settled himself back on the coffin, as if to brace himself against the shock that was to come. The sergeant-major tied the band of black cloth round his eyes, and stepped rapidly off to the right and front, out of the range of the guns. Then the prisoner, being left alone, for the first time exclaimed, "Oh, that I could see my death!" in a tone of deep sadness. A whisper from Lieutenant Sherley to the firing party brought all the guns to a "ready." The clicking of the cocks was heard all around. The prisoner heard it too, but he only showed his consciousness of it by the movement of his lips in prayer, which became audible, but not intelligible, as the guns were lowered to take aim. "Lord God," in a low tone, as if part of his prayer, was heard, and the crash of the guns followed instantly. At the explosion he fell straight back over his coffin, without a sound or struggle. He gasped for half a minute spasmodically, not breathing, and was dead. There were eight shot-holes in his coat, seven of them in his breast, and one of which would almost have killed him instantly. One of them struck him right in the heart. All ten of the balls struck him. The sergeant, with his carbine in reserve, stood by the coffin, to shoot him in the head and end his misery if it had been necessary; but, much to his relief, the work had been surely done without him. The coffin was put into Undertaker Weaver's wagon, the troops were dismissed, and the most impressive and dreadful scene ever witnessed in Indianapolis, and the first military execution in the West, was over.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

In Numbers 77 and 78 we gave illustrations in India, the most important of our foreign possessions. We now give the first portion of a panoramic view of Calcutta from the Semaphore, Fort William, after a sketch by Captain Cooke, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

STRANGE DOINGS IN THE PARSONAGE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench was tried a case Kirkin and others v. the Rev. D. Jenkins, being an appeal from the decisions of certain justices in petty sessions at St. Austell, in Cornwall. On the 3rd of June last, the rev. respondent preferred an information against the appellants, Samuel Kirkin, James Huxtable, and George Colenso, under the Vagrant Act, charging that the appellants, on the 7th of May previous, were found in the respondent's dwelling-house at night for a certain unlawful purpose, to wit, for feloniously stealing and converting to their own use certain provisions of, and belonging to, the said respondent, and they were duly convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Bodmin Gaol. The respondent is the vicar of Gorran, in Cornwall, and his household consists of himself, his daughter, and three female servants. On the night in question, after prayers at ten o'clock, the servants retired to their bedroom, and the respondent and his daughter to their respective bedrooms, but having cause to suspect that all was not going on right with his servants, the respondent and his daughter came down stairs again, and kept watch. The appellants, the three servants, and the schoolmistress of the village, were found to be in the servants' bedroom, and about half-past eleven o'clock the respondent went to the bedroom door, which he found fastened on the inside, and demanded admission, but it was refused. They were greatly alarmed at the sudden and unexpected appearance of the parson, and the men being anxious to escape detection, and leave their sweethearts to brave the matter out, made a retreat the best way they could. The appellant, James Huxtable, who was servant to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, effected his escape through the bedroom window, leaving his hat, coat, and boots behind him. George Colenso, who was a policeman, had escaped, it was supposed, by the lobby door. On the table in the bedroom were the fragments of an entertainment, consisting of the remains of two pasties made of pork and eggs, a piece of pork, bread and butter, part of a rhubarb tart, cups and saucers, tea canister with tea in it, a teapot in which tea had been made, and some cream and milk. A fire had been kindled in the bedroom, and two tea kettles were on it. Some of the provisions were the respondent's property, and it was assumed the whole were. The appellants were there without the defendant's knowledge. Colenso had been paying his addresses to one of the respondent's female servants for about three months, but it was shown that he had not been known to visit her at night, and Huxtable was courting the schoolmistress. The parson discharged his three female servants, and forgave the schoolmistress, but proceeded against the appellants under the Vagrant Act. It was contended for the appellants that they were not on the respondent's premises for an unlawful purpose as contemplated by the Act. The magistrates thought they were, and convicted them. The case was thereupon stated for the opinion of the court, and the question was whether the purpose for which they were found guilty in going and consuming the respondent's provisions against his knowledge and consent was an unlawful purpose within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Karslake, Q.C., appeared in support of the conviction; Mr. Field for the appellants.

Mr. Karslake urged that the offence with which the appellants was charged was larceny. It had been decided that where a servant handed over the property of her master to another it was as much a felony as if the third party had taken it.

The Lord Chief Justice: The difference here is, asking the policeman to have a piece of cold meat. (Laughter.) If that was a felony the magistrates would have enough to do.

Mr. Karslake: It is a matter of serious consequence to householders that servants should not be permitted to follow these practices and get off scot free.

Mr. Justice Crompton said the evidence of felony was very slight, and without that it was no offence.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said it must be very petty larceny indeed to bring this case within it.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was a gross impropriety. The policeman ought to be turned out of the force and the cook out of the house; but it was a different thing to proceed against a man under the Vagrant Act.

Mr. Justice Crompton: Might it not be that the refreshments were incidental to the love-making? (Laughter.) They go to see their sweethearts, and take a little tea. Is it to steal the victuals when the main object is affection? (Laughter.)

Mr. Karslake: Perhaps the affection is induced by the hope of having the victuals.

Mr. Justice Mellor: Two of the men were courting, and it would appear the policeman was present to see fair play between them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Karslake: And started off without his hat, coat, and boots.

The Lord Chief Justice: No doubt he was conscious of having acted with gross impropriety.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said, common sense revolted against calling this a felony. It was very difficult how to draw the line.

Mr. Justice Crompton: Intention is a material element in felony. The question is whether these men did not go to the respondent's house for love.

The Lord Chief Justice: Can you say there is any *animus furandi* in the cook's asking a tea party? It is no doubt a gross impropriety.

Mr. Karslake said it was different when it was done in broad daylight.

The Lord Chief Justice: I doubt if it could be done then. There would be great difficulty in smuggling a policeman into the house in the day-time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Crompton thought the clergyman could not take much credit in carrying the men before the magistrates and giving them a month's imprisonment. They would have got off much better before a jury.

Mr. Karslake said surely their lordships would not hold that a butler would be right in having in friends and consuming his master's best Madeira and port.

The Lord Chief Justice: Certainly not.

Mr. Justice Mellor said there was strong evidence that they went there for the refreshments, from one escaping without his hat, coat, and boots.

Mr. Field having been heard against the conviction,

The Lord Chief Justice said the conviction must be quashed. The magistrates were asked to find, by the information, that the men were on the premises for a felonious intention, but they had given the go by to that, and had found them guilty only of being there for the unlawful purpose of consuming the provisions. He did not say that that was not an unlawful purpose within the meaning of the Act, but that was not the question they had to decide.

The other learned judge concurred. Conviction quashed.

THE best remedy for toothache, tic-doloureux, face-ache, neuralgia, and all nervous affections, is Dr. Johnson's Toothache and Tic Pills, used according to the directions, allay pain, effectually harden the nerves in decayed teeth, and give power to the whole nervous system, without affecting the bowels. A box is sent free by post for fourteen stamps, from Kendall, chemist, Clapham-road, London.—[Advt.]

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GREAT FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

THE following is in a New York letter, dated April 10:—"The long-expected attack on Charleston has commenced. It appears that on Wednesday last four of the iron-clad Monitors entered North Edisto inlet, sixteen miles by land from the city; that a detachment of General Hunter's army occupied Stono, and that another portion of the ironclads had, after one unsuccessful attempt to cross the bar at the entrance of the harbour, made a second with better fortune, and anchored in deep water. On Thursday the bombardment of Sumter was commenced by nine iron-clad Monitors, and lasted for several hours without visible effect on that fortress. Two of the ironclads—the Ironsides and the Keokuk—were disabled by the Confederate fire. The former was successfully withdrawn out of range of the guns, and the latter was sunk on the beach of Morris Island. The "Devil," a newly constructed machine for removing torpedoes and other submarine obstructions and defences, was also destroyed. On Friday the engagement was not renewed. This news supposing it to be authentic, does not look very promising for the Federals. Nevertheless, Mr. Lincoln and his ministers are represented as being full of confidence that Charleston will be taken; and that the great question of ironclad ships against land defences and submarine batteries and obstructions will be triumphantly decided in favour of the former. But the confidence of these gentlemen proves nothing. They are always confident, always hopeful, always certain of speedy success, and never permit themselves to despair or doubt of the fortunes of that republic which they have so grievously mismanaged. The Confederates, on the other hand, are represented as not being at all sanguine of their ability to defend the city against the ironclads, though fully prepared to see it levelled with the ground rather than surrender. Whatever be the result, the siege and defence of Charleston threatens to be the most sanguinary, as it will be the most remarkable, episode of the war. The next few days will probably test the efficiency and value of ironclad Monitors and rams in future warfare; and in this respect the approaching or already commenced battle or battles will abundantly justify all the interest which they excite. But those must be sanguine, indeed, and more than usually ignorant of the spirit, determination, and energy of the Confederates, envenomed and strengthened as they are in all their fighting qualities by immortal hate, who imagine that the fall of Charleston, even though Savannah and Mobile should immediately share its fate, will humble or subdue them, or aid in any appreciable degree to bring the war to a conclusion. Should success attend the efforts of the Federal Government in this direction, and the old flag float once again over Fort Sumter, the people and Government of Great Britain should be prepared to receive from Mr. Seward some diplomatic insults which will be hard to bear. The Government and the people of the North only await a great victory somewhere or other—and, if it be not at Charleston, it is hard to say where it can be—to assume a position with regard to the depredations of the Alabama and the Florida which will provoke unpleasant controversy, if nothing worse. The Administration makes no secret of the fact that it is in a bad temper with Europe, but especially with England. Semi-official reports and correspondence from Washington declare that the relations between the United States and Great Britain are more delicate and critical than they have been at any time since the affair of the Trent; that the depredations of the Alabama and the Florida are due in a greater degree to the guilty connivance of the British Government than to the cupidity of British speculators; and that if any more vessels of the same kind succeed in leaving the Mersey or the Clyde, the President will issue letters of marque and cover the ocean with American privateers, even though the result should be a war between the two countries."

The Cincinnati papers state that late Southern journals had been received in Nashville containing news to the effect that the Federal ironclads had been repulsed from before Charleston, and that a terrible battle between the land forces was progressing within sight of the city. The Richmond Whig contains Charleston despatches dated the 8th instant, saying that the people and troops were in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting was chiefly at a distance of 900 yards, and the Monitors cannot pass Fort Sumter without coming within 500 yards. An impression prevails that the enemy would renew the attack after repairing damages. Seven Monitors are still off the harbour. The machine for the removal of torpedoes floated ashore and was captured by the Confederates.

A despatch from Charleston, dated April 9th, reports all quiet. The Monitors were still in sight. Pieces of the Keokuk have floated ashore. An impression prevails that the slaughter on board that vessel was terrible.

A New York letter of April 11 says:—"The attack commenced on the 7th. At first only four of the Federal ironclads were engaged. The firing from the fleet and from Forts Sumter and Moultrie and Morris Island was extremely heavy. The Ironsides was hit, and she ran ashore, but subsequently got off, and for a time was taken out of range. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the whole nine Monitors and the Ironsides opened their fire at a range of three thousand yards. From half-past two until about five o'clock the firing on both sides was tremendous and incessant, but afterwards it gradually diminished. At four o'clock the Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew from the engagement, apparently disabled; and the Confederate iron-clads were making preparations to participate in the fight. Intense excitement prevailed in the city during the progress of the bombardment, the fire of the fleet having been concentrated on Fort Sumter, in which, however, the casualties were confined to one boy killed, and five men badly wounded. The reports from the other batteries had not come to hand. On the 8th of April seven turreted ironclads and the Ironsides were inside the bar; twenty-two blockading vessels were off the bar; the Keokuk was sunk on the beach off Morris Island."

Admiral Dupont, who commanded the Federal iron fleet in the attack on Charleston, has made his report of the engagement to the Secretary of the Navy, but it has not been published, as the Government "does not consider it sufficiently explicit." But the descriptions of the whole attack given by the New York journals, especially by those favourable to the war, all concur as to the result—that it was more than a repulse, a total defeat leaving any present reputation of the attack impossible. The Herald says of the operation that "it may be classed among our most discouraging military disasters."

The expedition had been in preparation for a considerable time. As the iron vessels were completed, they were collected on the South Carolina coast, and during the week preceding the 7th of April the fleet had been quietly assembling in the North Edisto river, which is about midway between Port Royal and Charleston. The whole force consisted of nine iron-clad steamers, or Monitors—the name of the first vessel of the kind constructed for actual service having been adopted to describe the entire class. There was a squadron of reserve, consisting of five more vessels, which were to have supported the attack, but these ships took no part in the engagement.

The Federal fleet crossed the bar on the morning of the 5th of April, and anchored inside it, in the main ship channel. The old passage through the bar has been obstructed by the "stone fleet" the Federals sunk in it with the intention to destroy the harbour.

But the action of the tides has formed a new channel, and through this the Monitors passed.

The following description of the position of the forts renders the accounts of the engagement intelligible, and, indeed, explains the defeat. The only channels of entrance were commanded and swept by the heavy guns of the forts and batteries. All the defensive works mentioned, except Forts Sumter and Moultrie, have been constructed since the commencement of the war:—

"To the left of the channel, on entering Charleston harbour, is Morris Island, and to the right Sullivan's Island. The batteries on the former command the main ship channel, and those on the latter the Swash and North Channel. In front and at short range from these channels is Fort Sumter, with Fort Moultrie opposite, on the right, and the fort on Cumming's Point at the left. All the principal channels converge and run between Moultrie and Sumter, and beyond these are Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney. On Sullivan's Island is a battery at the north end, guarding Breach Inlet, which is too distant to disturb the passage of our vessels, and nearer, and close to the Moultrie Hotel, is a strong sand battery called Fort Beauregard; south of Cumming's Point battery is Fort Wagner; and there is another fortification on the inlet which divides Morris from Folly Island."

The nine Monitors engaged were the Wehawken (with an Ericsson raft chained to her bow); the Passaic, Captain Percival Drayton; the Montauk, Commander John L. Worden; the Patapsco, Commander Daniel Ammen; the New Ironsides, Commander Thomas Turner; the Catskill, Commander G. W. Rodgers; the Nantucket, Commander Donald M. N. Fairfax; the Nahant, Commander John Downes; and the Keokuk, Lieutenant-Commander Alexander G. Rhind.

Admiral Dupont was on board the New Ironsides, from which all the signals were made. At one o'clock, after a short prayer had been read by the captain of the Ironsides, the fleet advanced to the attack in single line, the ships following each other in the order in which they are named above. A delay of nearly an hour was caused by the raft of the Wehawken, intended to lift or explode the submarine torpedoes, becoming entangled. At two o'clock, however, all was clear again, and the line advanced. The first ship, the Wehawken, was nearly four miles from the point the fleet was ordered to make before opening fire, and all the batteries of Morris Island, the ships passing within easy range of each, had to be run. As the vessels steamed slowly by, however, the forts on the island were silent. The Confederates reserved their fire until it could be delivered with the utmost possible effect. At three in the afternoon the fleet rounded the point, coming within the range of the guns of Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. They opened their fire on the advancing ships, and with terrible results. The correspondent of the Tribune, who was on board the Ironsides, says:—

"Six bells had just struck when a dull sound, like that of a sledge-hammer upon an anvil, was heard on the bow-port side. It was the hostile greeting of Fort Sumter, now within 1,200 yards of us. A second and third, more violently than the first, shook the sides of the ship. Soon came whizzing and humming of rifled and round shot and shell overhead. Still the successive charges could be distinguished. The several reports had not yet been drowned, so to speak, in a continuous roar. But, hark!—there is a reverberation as though of numerous simultaneous thunder-claps; now a fierce, unceasing roar, vibrating the air with a violence that causes even the solid mass of our ship to tremble. A look through the open port on the port side discloses the cause of the fierce outburst. The first four Monitors had reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point battery, Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Battery Bee. One after the other had steadily steamed, without firing a shot, to the verge of the concentrating ranges. The enemy evidently reserved their main force for work at close quarters, but when the Wehawken had reached within 600 yards of Fort Sumter a long, broad, brilliant flame suddenly leaped from its side, with all but simultaneous intense glares from Cumming's Point and Moultrie, followed instantaneously by immense volumes of smoke and a rain of projectiles that fairly hid the turrets of our craft with spouts of water thrown up by shot and shell."

At this point of the action it was discovered that the entrance channels were obstructed by lines of piles stretching across them which it was impossible to pass. The report of the New York Times says:—

"You can readily conceive that this unlooked-for stoppage utterly deranged the original intentions. The rebels were quite as well aware as we that the north-west face of Sumter is its weakest point; that it was, in fact, never finished, and therefore that it would be first attacked; and they used means, which admirable engineering skill would suggest, to prevent our reaching it. Thus brought to a pause, it only remained for the iron-clads to take up such positions as they could. And the complication was further increased by the ill-behaviour of the flagship, the Ironsides. While steaming along up through the passage in front of Sumter, she was caught by the tideway and veered off from her course, and her huge iron frame, refusing to obey her rudder, she became in great part unmanageable. This embarrassed not her only, but all that portion of the fleet following her. The two Monitors immediately behind (the Catskill and the Nantucket) fell foul of her, one on one side and the other on the other, and it was full fifteen minutes before they could be got clear and pass on. In this plight it only remained for Admiral Dupont to signal to the fleet to disregard the movements of the flagship. This he did, and the ships then assumed such positions as were available and they could gain, the whole number being at the mouth of the harbour between Cumming's Point and Sullivan's Island, and opposite the north-east and eastern face of Fort Sumter, at distances of from 600 to 1,000 yards. While the manoeuvres rapidly indicated in these paragraphs are going on, you must not suppose the enemy is inactive. The powerful work on Cumming's Point, named Battery Bee, opens, the long range rifle ordnance of Fort Beauregard join in; Moultrie hurls its heavy metal, the fifty guns that line the Redan swell the fire, and the tremendous armament of Sumter vomits forth its fiery hail. There now ensues a period of not more than thirty minutes, which forms the climax and white heat of the fight; for though from the time when fire was opened on the head of the approaching line to the time when the retiring fleet passed out of the enemy's range covered an interval of two hours and a half, from half-past two till five, yet the essence of the fight was shut up in these thirty tremendous minutes."

It being impossible longer to face the fire of 200 guns of the heaviest calibre, or to advance under it, the signal was made to cease action, and retire. The engagement ended at a few minutes after five o'clock:—

"The full extent of the injuries to the iron-clads was not known until their commanders personally reported them to the admiral in the course of the evening. The Keokuk had ninety shots in all—nineteen on the water line (twelve starboard, seven port) fifteen in the after turret (five of them through, one Whitworth steel-pointed shot remained sticking in the wall); twelve in the forward turret (three of them through); twenty-five on the sloping sides (fifteen starboard, ten port); eight through sheathing on after turret; ten through smoke-stack (seven through, three glanced); four through bows; two glanced off the deck; one out signal-staff; three or four went through the flag. The New Ironsides was hit between sixty and seventy times, but sustained no material damage. The Wehawken was struck fifty-nine times. The turret was badly

dented, and worked with difficulty. Many bolts in the pilot-house had been loosened and driven through. The Montauk was hit twenty times; the Passaic fifty-eight times. In addition to the damage already stated, her pilot house was much weakened by the loosening and driving through of the bolts. The Nantucket was struck fifty-one times, and had her turret stopped twice by shot. The Catskill received about the same number of shots. Both the latter had their decks almost torn open by rifled bolts. The Patapsco was hit between forty and fifty times, and, besides the disabling of her 200-pounder Parrott, had her turret much dented and pilot-house weakened. The Nahant was struck eighty times, and had her pilot-house almost broken into pieces. Four men were wounded, one mortally, in it from flying bolts."

The Tribune states that the Federal fleet did not fire more than 151 rounds of ammunition during the whole attack.

The Times says:—

"The Ironsides was frequently struck. One of the shots broke off and carried away one of her port shutters, and her wooden bows were penetrated by shell, though they were prevented from doing the damage they otherwise must have done by Commodore Turner's precaution of protecting the exposed part of the vessel with sand-bags. But the poor Keokuk—she, of all others, was the most fearfully maltreated. This vessel was struck ninety times, and she had nineteen holes above and below the water-line, some of a size through which a boy might crawl. Her turrets (five and three quarters inches of iron in thickness), were fairly riddled, and came out of the contest mere shreds. During the action twelve of her men were wounded, among whom was her commander, the gallant Rhind."

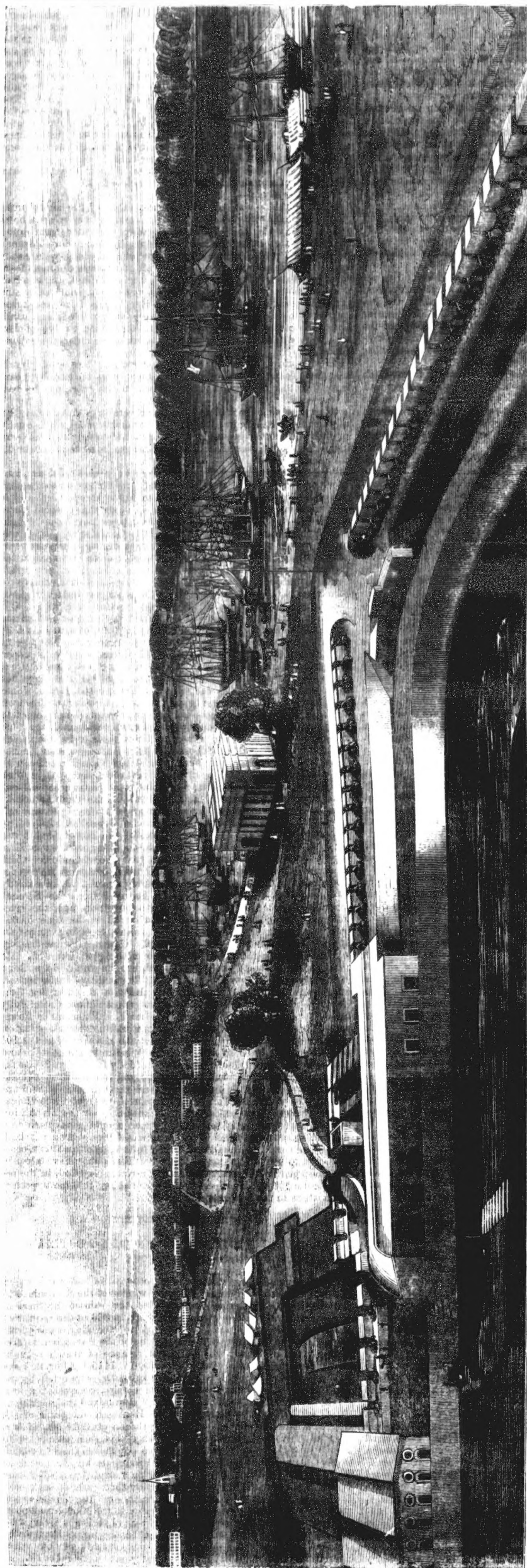
After working her pumps all night it was evident at daybreak that the Keokuk was sinking. The crew were rescued by boats from the other vessels. At eight o'clock in the morning she had disappeared.

After receiving the reports from the several captains during the night of the 7th, Admiral Dupont decided that to renew the attack against such obstacles, and in the shattered state of the fleet, was impossible. The New York Times makes the following remarks on the operations:—

"Viewed strategically, Charleston harbour forms a cul de sac, four miles in length from its entrance at Fort Sumter up to the city. This blind passage varies in width from one to three miles, and is capable of bearing defensive works on each side and on shoal places in mid-channel. On these natural advantages have been brought to bear the finest engineering skill in the Confederacy (and it was the flower of the genius of the country) during a period of two years. Lee, Beauregard, and Ripley in succession have exhausted their professional efforts to make it impregnable. Everything that the most improved modern artillery and unlimited resources of labour can do has been done to make the passage of a fleet impossible. And it is impregnable. Sebastopol was nothing to it. Our fleet got but to the entrance of the harbour; it never got within it. Had the ironclads succeeded in passing the obstructions they would still have round those miles of batteries to run. Not a point at which they would not have found themselves 'mid upper, nether, and surrounding fires.' They pass out of the focus of fire of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee, and they find themselves arrested under the ranges of Sumter, the Redan, Johnston, and Ripley. They get beyond this, and a concentric fire from Ripley, Pinckney, the Wappoo battery, and the guns of the city falls upon them. Merely to run by batteries, as was done at the forts below New Orleans, is not a very difficult thing, even for vessels not ironclad; but to be anchored, as it were, under such fires as these, is what no ships were ever called upon to suffer. But with the usual liberal logic that characterizes them, our people took everything for granted. Here was a universal panacea for all our ills. Here was a key to unlock all riddles. Take these ironclads, says the Navy Department, knock Sumter into a brickpile, and sail proudly up to demand the surrender of Charleston. Indeed, so preposterously did the Government regard the matter, that it was not even thought necessary to have a co-operating land expedition. It will astonish the country to learn that the whole force which General Hunter could spare from his limited command was under 7,000 men! Of course he could do nothing against the force ready to oppose him. From information I received from the Spanish consul, who came out from that city a few weeks ago, the rebel troops for the defence of Charleston numbered at the time 55,000 men, and their railroad facilities would enable them in twenty-four hours to bring the force up to 100,000. General Hunter frankly told Admiral Dupont that he could do nothing to aid him. He could garner in what the navy resped, but he could do nothing in the heat and labour of the field. The military force, indeed, never got any further up than Stono Inlet, a dozen miles from Charleston harbour, where it was to effect landing on Folly Island for the purpose of making a diversion. I can make no report of what was done, if anything, but it had no direct bearing on the business in hand. Thus left alone the naval chief had 1,100 men (the whole force of the iron fleet), with which to take and hold a dozen forts. Could the ecstasy of folly further go? So far as the public are concerned, it might be well to postpone conclusions; but people will draw them, and perhaps hastily and unjustly. It would be quite in the natural order of those violent oscillations to which public temper is subject, that the disposition to see in ironclads every imaginable virtue should give place to a disposition to see in them every imaginable vice. And yet both judgments would be equally unjust. In the meantime it is a compensation to believe that the inventive heads that have already been engaged in the construction of iron-clads may find, in the results gained by this experiment, material for the more perfect realizations in the new naval architecture."

SLAVONIC PROTESTANTS IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

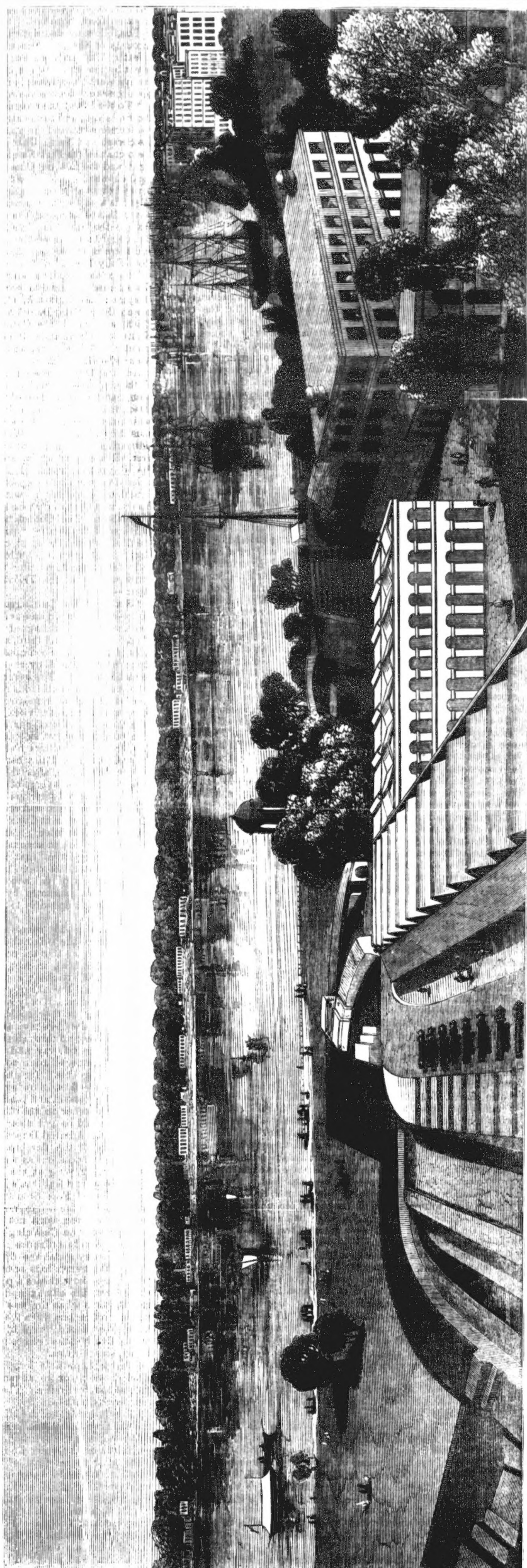
It is not generally known that the present year is being celebrated as the thousandth anniversary of the conversion of the Slavonians to Christianity by Methodius and Cyrilus, the sainted brothers of Thessalonica, who entered upon their work in 863 at the request of Rastislav, Duke of Moravia. The works of the English Wycliffe were carried to Bohemia by the attendants of the Bohemian wife of Richard II of England, the study and defence of which brought John Huss to the stake at Constance, in 1415. After this the Bohemians repelled no less than five crusades, supported by the whole power of Rome and the German empire, conquered special privileges from the Council of Basel, and maintained their religious liberty till 1620, when the husband of Elizabeth daughter of the English Charles I was driven from the throne of Bohemia, after a reign of only one winter. The country was then converted to Romanism by the simple reduction of the population from 4,000,000 to 800,000; no less than 86,000 families leaving the kingdom for their faith's sake. But the Patent of Toleration issued by the Emperor Joseph II, in 1781, brought to light many thousands of concealed Protestants; and on April 5th, 1861, a further ordinance proclaimed not merely toleration, but religious equality in the Austrian empire. Thus, it is easy to see that the present year of jubilee is a very important one in the great struggle against the darkness of Romanism, and the Bohemian and Moravian Protestants are so poor that none can tell the importance of British sympathy at the present crisis.



PRINSEP'S GHAT.

(PANORAMA OF CALCUTTA. See page 466.)

ALIPORE.



PRINSEP'S GHAT (Continued.)

HOWTA, H.M.S. "SANS-PAREIL," AND "SHANNON."

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

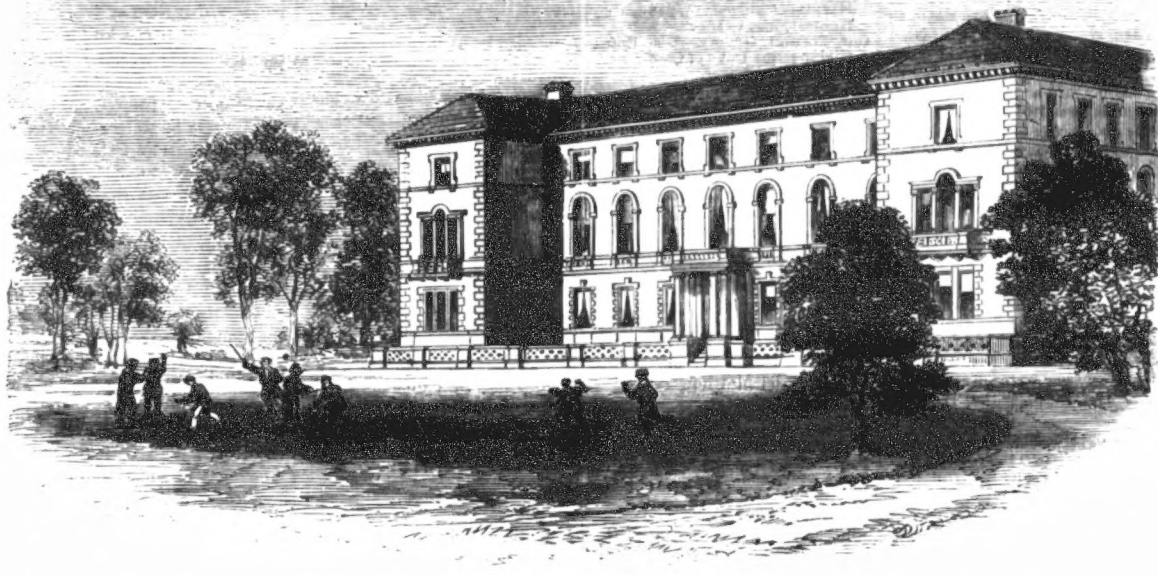
A GENERAL court of the governors of this institution was held on Friday last, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the annual report and electing thirty children to the benefit of the charity. The chair was taken by the President, John Remington Mills, Esq., M.P. Mr. Soul, the secretary, read the 105th annual report, which stated that there were in the school, on the 31st January, 1862, 280 children; 63 had been admitted during the year, while 46 had left. The total number who have received the benefits of the institution since it was established in 1758 was 2097, and 60 will be admitted during the present year. 30 at each election. The highest number in the school during the past year was 302, being an increase of 22 upon the highest number of the previous year. There was now accommodation for 400 children, and the committee would rejoice to see that number in the school. Since last report legacies had been received to the amount of 1236l. 17s. The average cost per child for the past year had been 24l. 0s. 7½d., being 3l. 19s. 9½d. less than in the preceding year. There was, however, a deficiency in the annual subscription, but a considerable increase in the donations, which more than made up the difference. It was reported that several cases of small-pox had appeared in the establishment within the last few days, in consequence of which the children elected yesterday will not be received into the institution until it is pronounced to be in a healthy state. All the cases were doing well, and the whole of the children in the school had been revaccinated. The total receipts for the year had been 8,543l. 2s., and the expenditure

7,229l. 9s. 5d., leaving a balance in favour of the institution of 1,313l. 12s. 7d. The report was adopted, an alteration was made in the fourth rule of the bye-law, the office-bearers for the ensuing year were appointed, and the election of 30 children out of 127 approved candidates was proceeded with. Our engravings represent the school, and the procession of the children round the room at the annual dinner.

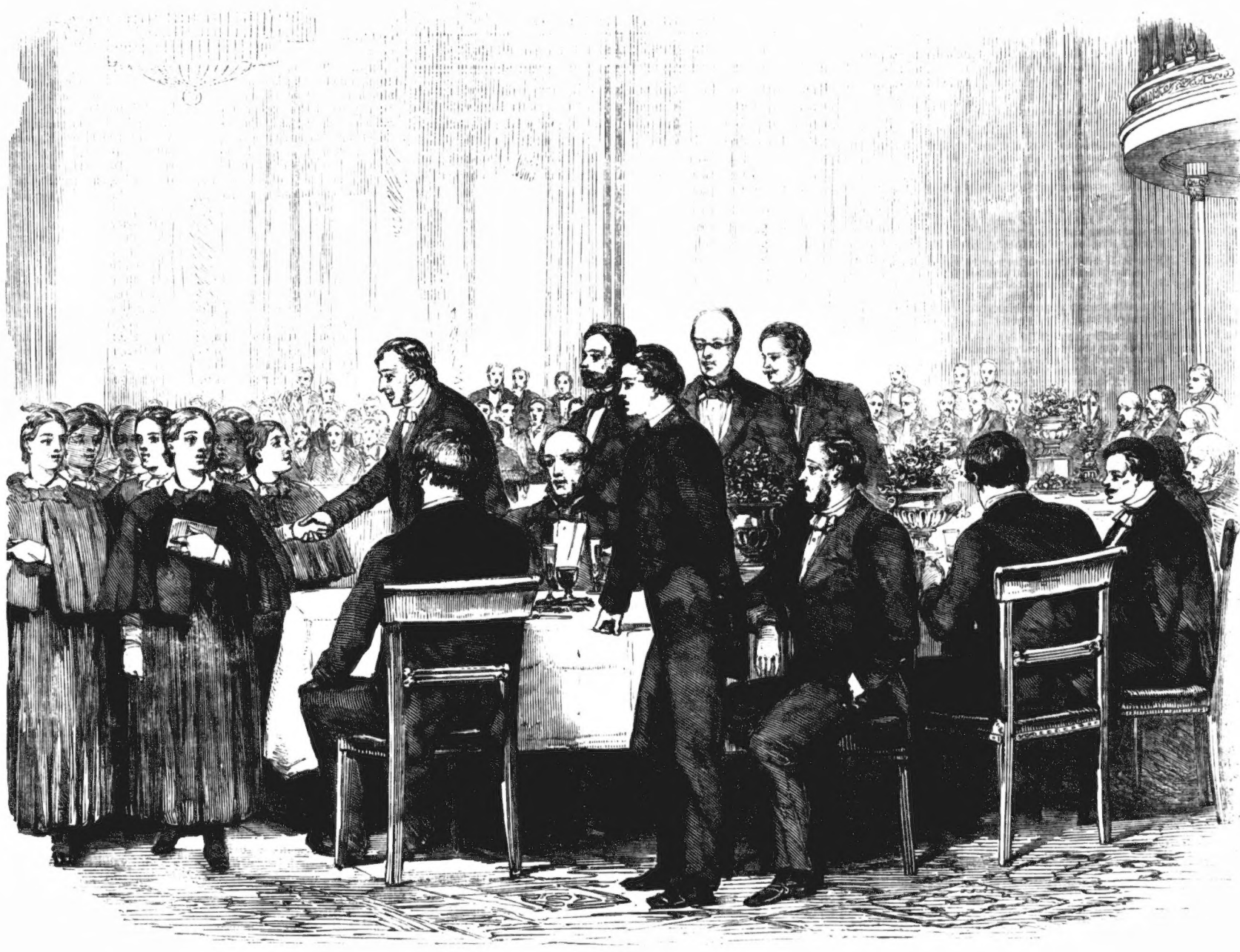
in black, are worn by married ladies; these are trimmed round with wide black lace, generally imitation Chantilly. The blue and violet Cashmere shawls, with Indian borders, are also edged with wide black lace; square shawls are more fashionable than scarf ones. White high bodices for evening wear are now displayed in great variety, and many of them are very tastefully arranged. The most novel are those which simulate a high and low bodice in one;

LATEST FASHIONS.

As coloured petticoats are very general for morning wear, coloured stockings are worn to correspond with them, white ones being only used with white petticoats. The coloured stockings should match as nearly as possible the style and colour of the petticoat. With the white rep skirt, which is ornamented with rows of the Greek or any other design in black, black and white striped stockings should be worn, and if violet be the colour of the ornamentation, then violet and white striped stockings should accompany it. Self-coloured stockings, with ornamental white clocks, are also made both in silk and cotton. These are appropriate for self-coloured petticoats; thus a violet petticoat, violet stockings; a marron petticoat, marron stockings with embroidered clocks, and so on, through the catalogue of colours. For out-door coverings the half-fitting jacket, made of black silk, is decidedly the popular favourite among young ladies; these are trimmed with lace and gimp, in which small jet beads and hanging buttons are introduced. The front corners of this style of jacket are also ornamented with a scroll or circles of gimp, and there is trimming also at the top of the sleeve upon the seam which joins it to the jacket. The self-coloured shawls, embroidered



THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.



ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

the top being composed of plain organdy muslin, and the lower part of straps of embroidered muslin insertion, and Valenciennes lace laid on so as to give the appearance of a low bodice; these are generally finished off round the shoulders and throat with Valenciennes lace, and at the waist with a Swiss band in black velvet or affetas. As low bodices are now cut so as to require very wide tuckers, puffings of tulle, and clusters of small loops of the narrowest ribbon velvet, placed at equal distances, are necessary, as well as the Valenciennes edging. The black velvet, which is introduced into the edging to hold the tucker in, should be tied in front as well as at the back; by doing so, the tucker will set more evenly and securely. The hair continues to be worn in a full and exceedingly elaborate style. Short frizzed curls, or creped bandeaux short at the ear, with two full rolls of hair above, and loops or plaits at the back, are now the general style. Many new designs in tortoiseshell combs have appeared to suit this massive manner of dressing the hair. It is an utter impossibility, now-a-days, to judge of the shape of a lady's head when she has her hair dressed in a fashionable manner. Head-dresses remain as they were worn during the past winter; they are high in front with a cluster of flowers, plain at the sides, and ornamented again at the back. This style proves more becoming than the formal wreath, and each separate head can be arranged to suit its particular style; and as no two heads or faces are alike, this is a more rational proceeding than when both oval, round, and square faces appeared alike with formal wreaths round them.

The Court.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Oxford during the next grand commemoration, when the university will confer the degree of D.C.L. on his royal highness, who will, with the Princess of Wales, arrive in Oxford on Tuesday, June 16, and return on the following Thursday morning. The deans have been placed at the disposal of their royal highnesses by Dr. Liddell, the Dean of Christ Church.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse attended at the private chapel, Windsor, on Sunday morning, when the service appointed for the churching of women was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse were also present.

Their Grand Ducal Highnesses the Prince Alexander and Prince Henry of Hesse, attended by Baron de Rotmann, arrived at the Castle on Saturday evening. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Louis of Hesse met the Princess of Hesse at the Windsor Station. The Duchess of Wellington, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, and the Rev. Mr. Bender also arrived at the Castle.

On Tuesday, the Prince and Princess of Wales went in state to the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, which was crowded in every part. The national anthem was sung, and the opera of "Masaniello" performed on the occasion.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of their royal highnesses the Prince Louis of Hesse and the Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), took place on Monday, at one o'clock, in the Green Drawing-room, at Windsor Castle, according to the rights of the Lutheran Church.

The baptism was performed in German by the Rev. Mr. Bender, court chaplain to the grand ducal family of Hesse, who travelled from Darmstadt specially to officiate upon this occasion.

At the commencement of the service the following hymn, composed by J. B. Ahle, 1664, was sung by the gentlemen and boys of the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, headed by Dr. Elvey, Mr. W. G. Osinas presiding at the organ:—

"Blessed Jesus, here we stand,
Met to do as Thou hast spoken,
And this child at Thy command
Now we bring to Thee, in token
That to Christ it here is given,
For of such shall be His Heaven."

"Yes; Thy warning voice is plain,
And we fain would keep it duly,—
He who is not born again,
Heart and life renewing truly,
Born of water and the Spirit,
Will My kingdom ne'er inherit."

"Make it, Head, Thy member now!
Shepherd, take Thy lamb and feed it!
Prince of Peace, its peace be Thou!
Way of life, to Heaven, oh, lead it!
Vine, this branch may nothing sever,
Grafted firm in Thee for ever!"

"Now upon Thy heart it lies,
What our hearts so dearly treasure;
Heavenward lead our burdened sighs,
Pour Thy blessing without measure;
Write the name we now have given,
Write in the Book of Heaven."

The sponsors present were:—Her Majesty the Queen, his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Alexander of Hesse (representing the Grand Duke of Hesse), her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Henry of Hesse.

Her Majesty and other sponsors occupied seats on the south side of the room.

The infant was named by the Queen, who held the child at the font, "Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary."

The font of silver gilt used upon this occasion was originally made for the christening of the Princess Royal, and was filled with water brought from the River Jordan by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE MAID OF JUDAH.

THIS celebrated clipper ship, engraved in page 476, has arrived from Sydney, which port she left January 24. She brings 28,500 sovereigns, thirteen passengers, and a full cargo of colonial produce.

CONFEDERATE BARRIBATTY.—Among the prisoners recently captured, March 1, by General John McNeil in South-East Mo., and since sent to St. Louis, is a Captain R. T. Skel, who was rebel provost marshal of Bloomfield, Missouri. On the person of Skel was found a letter instructing him summarily to hang certain persons, in order to save expense and to prevent them from demoralising the rebel public sentiment! The following is the infamous letter:—"Office Provost Marshal, Pocahontas, Ark., January 15, 1863.—Captain R. T. Skel: Dear Sir.—The prisoner you sent up has been received, and has been duly forwarded. In future you will deal summarily with those men who are guilty of criminal offences, for when they are sent up to headquarters they are an expense, without being any benefit to public sentiment. Captain McKie says it would be better to have them hung than to put ourselves to any further trouble. Yours, &c., M. H. Kibler, Captain Provost Marshal, Randolph County, Ark." The guerilla captain on whom he above precious document was found is now in a United States military prison. There are proofs that he did not fail to comply with the execrable instructions given him.

BOW BELLS.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

No. 26, for Wednesday, May 6, 1863.

CONTAINS:—

THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS: A Tale of the Days of Charles the Second. Illustrated.
Picturesque Sketches.—Trinity Church, Brompton, Kent. Flammings' Alabaster. Illustrated.
Adventures, National Customs, and Curious Facts.—A Series of Strange Adventures; or, the Victim of Mistake. A Strange Story. Story of Jane M'Gee.
The Fine Arts.—The Nativity of the Virgin.
Essays.—Sugar-coated. Speech. Marvellous of a Seed. What is the Hardest Mode to Die?
Our Portrait Gallery.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Mercenary Lover.
The Zingara Girl; or, Fifty Years Ago. A Romance. Illustrated.
The Ladies' Page.—The Work-table. The Toilette, and Ladies' Guide.
Hubert the Hunter; or, the Power of Love: A Complete Story.
Love in an Express Train. By Amy Bandon.
Blue Stocking Ladies. By Reginald Biot.
Retribution; or, the Trials and Triumphs of Virtue. By Frank Greenwood.
A Rattlesnake Story. Sayings and Doings.
Poetry.
Household Receipts.
Notices to Correspondents.
Varieties.

London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand, and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.	L. B.
			A. M.	P. M.
2	Sun	rises 4 h. 33m. Set 7h. 22m. ...	0 50	1 11
3	S	4th Sunday after Easter ...	1 23	1 53
4	M	Seringapatam taken, 1799 ...	2 13	2 33
5	T	Earl Ferrers executed, 1760 ...	2 54	3 16
6	W	Battle of Prague, 1757 ...	3 37	3 58
7	T	Savings Banks instituted, 1815 ...	4 20	4 44
8	F	Easter Term ends ...	5 8	5 53

(MOON'S CHANGES.—3rd, Full Moon, 2h. 52m. p.m.)

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

Deut. 6; Matthew 1.

EVENING.

Deut. 7; 1 Romans 2.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 313, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

WILLIAM.—Mr. Barry Sullivan made his first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, as Hamlet, on the 7th of February, 1852.

SCHUBERT.—Charles-cross was pulled down in 1847; part of the stones were converted into pavement before Whitehall. Cheap-side-cross and other crosses were voted down by the Long Parliament four years previous.

STUDENT.—The parties to the treaty of Amiens were Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain.

A SPORTSMAN.—The tendency to deafness in Dalmatian or carriage-dogs is generally occasioned by the absurd practice of cropping the ears, and these, being deprived of natural assistance and defence, the organ of hearing suffers.

WILL WATCH.—The frigate Amphion was blown up while riding at anchor at Plymouth Sound, in September, 1796.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE great news, for which we have all been waiting with such anxious expectation, has come at last, and it is decisive. The attack upon Charleston has utterly and signally failed. Battered, crippled, disabled, their sides gaping with wounds, the iron-clads which crossed the bar so proudly on the 7th have had to slink back from the scene of their disaster; and the land forces, at the head of which General Hunter was expected to co-operate in the attack, do not seem to have fired a single shot. Derived from Federal sources, it is not likely that the accounts now received exaggerate the discomfort which has been encountered by the Northern arms; and, indeed, the story which they tell is plain and simple. On a Tuesday morning, nine iron-clads, one following another in single file, went over the bar and pushed up the harbour; but they soon discovered that obstructions of a formidable character had been placed in their path. From Sumter to Moultrie—from Sumter to Cumming's Point on Morris Island—and higher up the harbour, from Fort Ripley to Fort Johnson—the channels were barred. No lack of energy or courage was shown by the officers of the attacking squadron, who did their best to perform the desperate duty which lay before them; but their valour was fruitless. For two hours there was a fearful battle of artillery; on the one hand, the shells from the fleet are said to have torn through the walls of Sumter; on the other, the terrible fire of the batteries raged against the ships. The fight continued, its issue growing more and more uncertain every minute, from three o'clock until five, and by that time the impossibility of success had become so evident that Admiral Dupont withdrew his squadron. Out of the nine vessels engaged five were seriously damaged, and even the others can scarcely have gone unscathed through the ordeal of that terrific cannonade. Few lives, indeed, were lost; but the double-turreted Keokuk was riddled through and through. She was struck by ninety shots, one of which, a steel-pointed Whitworth, remained sticking in the wall of the turret; and her injuries were so serious that she sank next morning. Forty-eight times was the Passaic smitten, fifty-nine times the Weehawken, whose turret worked with the utmost difficulty, whilst that of the former was so bent as to deprive her of all offensive power; the Ironsides, becoming utterly unmanageable, would no longer answer her rudder; and other vessels were handled with indescribable roughness. During the last thirty minutes of the action it is said that the concentrated fire of the Confederates was so terrific—was such a *feu d'enfer*—that nothing could stand against it. Dupont's failure was complete. Even had his force passed Sumter and Moultrie, it would have received fresh volleys from Ripley and Johnson, from Castle Pickney, and from other batteries on either shore, and at the end of its perilous progress it would still have had to meet the shock of the Confederate steam rams. Checked, however, at the very entrance to the harbour, Dupont saw that it would be madness to continue the struggle; and in a day or two his fleet steamed sullenly away to Port Royal. This is the first great battle that has taken place between iron-clad vessels and fortifications, and it has resulted, as we see, in the com-

plete defeat of the former; so that, if the story is to teach anything, it may help to convince us that the money we are spending to defend our own harbours may not be wasted after all. As for General Hunter, he seems to have been unable to join in the attack, and his troops are still with the fleet at Port Royal.

THERE is assuredly no topic which more imperatively demands the attention of Government than the condition of the manufacturing classes in Lancashire. It is, however, but just to the Ministry to say that they have not needed to be reminded of their duties by the voice of parliament. The debates which supervened on Monday night on Mr. Ferrand's motion evinced but little diversity of opinion in those who took part in it on the fundamental points which were at issue. The calamity which has befallen the operatives of Lancashire is of no common, circumscribed, or temporary kind. It is not one of those blows which are sometimes dealt against particular branches of trade by the constantly shifting vicissitudes of commercial activity. It is not one of those sudden and generally unforeseen reverses whose effects are manifested solely amongst an isolated class, and which leave the remainder of the community unaffected. Nor, again, is it one of those trials which serve only to excite the spirit of industry, and whet into increased activity those natures which, in times of prosperity, are but too apt to grow sluggish from the very force of contentment. To none of these classes can the present suspension of the cotton trade properly be referred. A cause which has thrown hundreds of thousands of hale and hearty men out of employment, which casts on one portion of the community the obligation of supporting the other by voluntary contributions, which obliges the industrious to eat the bread of enforced idleness, and which has reduced to absolute poverty multitudes who previously were enabled to secure by the sweat of their brows every comfort of life, is, happily for nations, of no common occurrence. The distress which has befallen Lancashire has been a national calamity, and as such it has been regarded by all, even by those who have been the least perceptibly drawn within the sphere of its influence. Mr. Ferrand, in a speech exceeding three hours in duration, supported a motion that it was the duty of the Government to consider without delay what measures should be taken to relieve the distress in the manufacturing districts; but it cannot with truth be said that he adduced any facts not previously known to the public or admitted by the Administration. The most suitable mode of relieving them, according to Governmental views, is the following:—In Lancashire and Cheshire there exist vast districts which need drainage, and which would thus supply work for upwards of one hundred thousand men for more than two years. It is the intention of the Government to despatch engineers immediately to those counties, to select the places in which drainage works may forthwith be commenced, and in the course of three weeks the Government anticipate that labour will be supplied to seventy thousand men. These works will be instituted under the Local Improvement Acts, and the expenses be borne by the districts in which the improvements are made.

DEMONSTRATION AT CORFU.—On Easter Monday a great demonstration took place at Corfu in favour of the cession of the islands to Greece. The procession was composed chiefly of the poorer part of the population, a pretty fair portion of the clergy, and a sprinkling of the anti-English *Noboli*. It was headed by the Greek band in uniform, and closed with a huge Greek flag, behind which walked Proto-Papa, or head bishop. The procession proceeded to the Greek consul's house. It afterwards went in state to the Danish Consulate. After depositing the banners in the churches, the crowd peaceably dispersed. This is the second demonstration of the kind.

A HINT TO NORTH AMERICA.—We are informed that all the iron-plated ships in commission at Portsmouth are ordered to sail for Bermuda as soon as possible. They consist of Warrior, 40, Captain Hon. A. Cochrane; Black Prince, 40, Captain A. Phillimore; and Resistance, 16, steam ram, Captain W. C. Chamberlain. This step, we understand, is by no means intended as a menace, but must be regarded as a wise precautionary step on the part of the Government.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for Middlesex, has held inquests respecting the death of a female named Hockley, aged thirty-five years, who was found in a wretched state of destitution at 14, Nichol-street, Bethnal-green, under the following circumstances:—It appears that the deceased was the wife of a hawker in the streets, and she had been in a weak state for some weeks past. One of the lodgers went into her room, and found her in a dying condition upon an old bedstead covered over with shavings. There was only a chair in the room, and no food or firing. A messenger ran for Mr. Massingham, the parish surgeon, who promptly attended, and found the deceased sinking from want, fever, and exhaustion. He at once ordered stimulants, and sent to the workhouse an order for food and clothing. The deceased, however, expired shortly afterwards, and the medical gentleman has ascribed her death to neglect and starvation. About the same time Mr. Massingham was called to a child named Joseph Hayes, aged four weeks, whose widowed mother resided at 2, Old Nichol-street (in the same overcrowded neighbourhood), who had been found dead that morning. The father of the deceased died about three weeks since, and an inquest was held upon the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death from starvation and fever." The child had lived in a state of exhaustion in the same room, and the cause of death was no doubt fever of a typhoid character, accelerated by want and destitution.

THE age we live in is essentially a business one; "press forward to perfection" is the motto alike of the student and the man of business. With keen competition upon all sides, it needs the concentrated effort of hands and head to attain to that superior excellence, and in none is it more necessary than in articles of food. It is encouraging to the tradesman to feel that the public appreciate the endeavour made to supply them with real sterling quality; but known only to a comparative few is the great interest felt at the present time by the Leicestershire dairy farmers to vie with each other in producing Stilton Cheese of the richest quality and finest flavour. In this they are encouraged by the well-known Provision Merchant, Mr. Sheppard, of 88, High-street, Borough, who has for a series of years made this branch of business an attentive study, and who is always ready to purchase at full value any dairy produce of surpassing quality, thereby enabling him to supply a fine Stilton Cheese "All the Year Round."—[Advt.]

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill [Advt.]

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale drew attention to the instructions which had been issued by Mr. Seward to the naval officers of the United States that no mails should be opened when seized on board any ship, but should be either given up to the consul of the nation to which the ship belonged, or sent to the United States Government; but that any correspondence found in them would be referred to in the prize court, and used in deciding the condemnation of the vessel. He wished to know if these were the instructions with which the Foreign Secretary had expressed himself satisfied. Earl Russell was understood to reply that this order had been modified, but that the practice was in a certain degree sanctioned by the dictum of Lord Stowell. The Earl of Derby observed that nothing could be more monstrous than this claim on the part of the American Government; but what was still more astonishing was that her Majesty's Government should in any way have acquiesced in it. Lord Chelmsford inquired if there were any truth in the report that four more British vessels had been seized, as stated in the evening papers. Earl Russell said that the Government had received information that some vessels had been seized in the act of breaking the blockade. The noble lord also stated that, on the representations of Lord Lyons, Mr. Seward had written a letter to Mr. Gideon Welles, modifying the instructions originally issued to the Federal naval officers, and it was to this letter he had referred as satisfactory. He would, however, consult the law officers of the Crown on the subject. On the order for the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill, the Earl of Derby moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division, the motion for the second reading was negatived by a majority of 69 to 52. The measure was therefore lost.

The house went into a committee of supply, when Lord Palmerston moved a resolution granting to her Majesty the sum of 50,000*l.* towards the expenses of erecting a suitable memorial of the late Prince Consort. The noble lord explained that the estimated cost of such a monument was 110,000*l.*, that nearly 60,000*l.* had been raised by public subscription, and that the proposed grant of 50,000*l.* would, he believed, be sufficient to erect a memorial that would at once be worthy of the country, do honour to the memory of the Prince Consort, and be soothing to the feelings of the Queen. After a few words from other members, the vote was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Horsfall called attention to the seizure of the *Alexandra* at Liverpool, and condemned the act as the deliberate infliction of a serious injury on the respectable owners, who denied that the vessel was fitted out with the view of being employed in the Confederate service. He charged the Government with exercising a one-sided neutrality, as they had not stopped the shipment of arms for the Federals, nor interfered with the emigration from Ireland of numbers who it was strongly suspected were enlisted for the Federal service. He also complained that the owners of the *Alexandra* had not been permitted to see the evidence upon which they were charged. The Attorney General defended the course the Government had pursued, and declined to produce the papers. Mr. Cobden then called the attention of the house to the motives of national self-interest, and to the obligations of implied international engagements, by which the British Government is called upon for a vigilant and rigid enforcement of those provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act which forbid the furnishing of ships of war to a belligerent Power to be employed against another Power with which this country is at peace.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell stated that, in accordance with his promise, he had consulted the law officers of the crown, but that it was not desirable then to mention what their opinion was with reference to the instructions issued by Mr. Seward for the guidance of naval officers of the United States in the capture of British merchant vessels carrying her Majesty's mails from this country to neutral ports. With regard to the case of the *Ariel*, the result of Lord Lyons' remonstrance was that Mr. Seward had written to Mr. Gideon Welles to the effect that it was not expedient that the naval officers in charge of the blockade should open the mail-bags of a friendly Power duly authenticated by an official seal, but that they should be forwarded with all convenient despatch to their destination. No question had arisen in consequence of these instructions until very recently; and it was only that morning that he had received an official account, from which it appeared that on the 4th of April Mr. Archibald, our consul at New York, received the mails which were taken on board the *Peterhoff* under the seal of the postmaster-general and directed in due form. Mr. Archibald protested against breaking the seal or disturbing the bag and required that it should be despatched to its destination. The Federal authorities insisted that the bag should be opened, and it was opened accordingly, and found to contain several packages directed to Matamoras. They did not, however, proceed further, and Mr. Archibald reported proceedings to Lord Lyons, who at once addressed Mr. Seward, declaring that this proceeding was a violation of the instructions before referred to; and Mr. Seward had requested time to consider the matter. Subsequently Mr. Archibald was told that the prize court had decided that the letters should be opened, and he was asked to do so himself, forwarding those which were *bona fide* to their addressees, and handing over those which related to the cargo to the prize court. Mr. Archibald declined to be a party to any such proceedings, but said that if the prize court insisted on the letters being opened he would be present, but only as a witness. In consequence of this declaration the proceedings seemed to have been suspended; and Mr. Seward had given directions that until orders from Washington no further steps should be taken, but at the time the mail left the United States Government had not come to any decision on the subject. The Marquis of Clanricarde observed that the merchants ought to have been informed more fully of these instructions with regard to the mails. He hoped measures would be taken to have complete reports of the proceedings before the American prize courts. Earl Russell said he would communicate with Lord Lyons on the point.

In the House of Commons, on Monday evening, Mr. Ferrand rose and moved a resolution to the effect,—"That in the opinion of the house it was the duty of the Government to take into consideration, without delay, what measures might be necessary to relieve the distress which prevailed in the cotton manufacturing districts, so that the people might no longer continue employed." In support of his motion the hon. member replied at some length to the statements contained in a recently published letter by Mr. Potter, the member for Carlisle, and contended, in opposition to that gentleman, that the cotton manufacturers themselves were alone responsible for the present state of affairs in the manufacturing districts; that the cotton trade had always been fluctuating and unsteady, and the occupation demoralizing and degrading to the operatives and fearfully destructive to human life. What, in these circumstances, ought the manufacturers to do? Certainly not to come to this house for a loan to relieve them from their difficulties. Let them adopt an eight hours' Bill for adults, and a four hours' Bill for children; and let parliament comply with the prayer of the distressed operatives, and supply them with the means of carrying their labour elsewhere. Mr. Potter then proposed as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the present state of the cotton manufacturing districts, and to report on the

best mode of relieving the distress existing therein. In doing so the hon. member observed that upwards of two millions sterling had been raised by rates and voluntary contributions on behalf of Lancashire, where 437,000 persons were still subsisting on charity. Among these were nearly 80,000 able-bodied men, and he suggested that the Government should adopt measures for their employment on public works of a reproductive character. He believed that the legitimate relief of the operatives by a sufficient supply of cotton was merely a question of time, and that all that was requisite was to endeavour to tide over the interval, and keep up the morale of the workpeople. A royal commission would, in his opinion, tend to quiet the public mind, and he hoped the Government would not oppose so moderate a proposal. Mr. Villiers objected both to the motion of Mr. Ferrand and the amendment of Mr. Potter. He thought that a royal commission could give no information we did not already possess, and that emigration was a desperate resource, to which we were not yet reduced. Lancashire and Cheshire could furnish, in drainage and other works, employment to 100,000 men for two winters, and he had sent down competent persons to inquire and report what works could be at once undertaken, and he hoped that in three weeks a sufficiency of employment could be found. A long discussion ensued, which ended in both the motion and amendment being withdrawn.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GREY has received the commands of the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the committee appointed to give her Majesty their assistance in the consideration of questions relative to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort.

Her Majesty has directed that her best thanks may be returned to the committee for the valuable services which they have rendered and the advice which they have submitted to her Majesty.

The Queen very fully participates in the regret expressed by the committee that it has been found necessary to abandon, for the present, the idea of the central hall, which, combined with a personal memorial, would have appeared to unite the tribute of national gratitude with the objects in which the great and good prince took the strongest interest, and would also have for ever associated with the memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. This regret is, however, modified by the expectation that whenever the commissioners of 1851 may be in a position to appropriate the vacant space north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens to the purposes for which the estate was purchased a hall may still form part of the building to be erected there.

The personal memorial to the prince was always the first object, and the Queen never contemplated the combination of the central hall until that was adequately provided for.

Under these circumstances the Queen is happy to see that the committee have recommended for selection the design of Mr. Scott, to which her Majesty has already given the preference among the many beautiful designs submitted for her judgment.

Windsor Castle, April 22, 1863.

Sir Charles Eastlake.

A GAROTTER STABBED.

An inquest was held by the Sheffield coroner on the body of a man named Peter Tierney, who was killed by being stabbed to the heart in the street a few days ago. The evidence went to show that the deceased had been, most probably, killed while attempting to garrote and rob a foreigner, who had been inveigled into a house where the deceased lived as a "bally." The effect of the evidence was briefly as follows:—A girl of the town, named Ellen Brewell, was in her house in Silver-street, a very low locality, about eleven o'clock at night, when a foreigner was brought in by a woman named Fletcher. Brewell went into a bed-room with the man, and there they quarrelled about money. The foreigner disputed with her some time, and at last pulled out a long "lock" knife—that is, a knife in which the blade is kept open by a lock-spring in the back—and made a stab at her. The woman Fletcher got between them, and the blow did not take effect. The foreigner then turned and ran down stairs, and Brewell screamed out that he had a knife in his hand, and called to the deceased to keep out of his way. The testimony varied as to the position of the deceased; but there was not much doubt he was standing at the bottom of the stairs waiting to "finish" the foreigner if the girl did not succeed in getting all his money. The foreigner encountered him on the doorstep, and Tierney endeavoured to seize him; but after a short scuffle he was seen to stagger and fall, and when help came was quite dead. The foreigner ran off, and, though hotly pursued, contrived to escape, leaving his hat behind him near the deceased. A surgeon was sent for, and he found that the man had been killed by a long, broad, double-edged dagger, which had entered his body to the extent of five inches. The blow had been delivered with extraordinary violence, the weapon passing through coat and waistcoat, four folds of the shirt, and the flannel waistcoat, into the body, dividing the cartilage of the rib, and passing into the left ventricle of the heart. Death would be almost instantaneous. No trace of the foreigner was left beside his hat, on the inner band of which a name was written in ink, but it was so nearly obliterated that it could scarcely be made out. A chemical preparation was employed, and the name "Bart. Stefano" was deciphered. The impression at first was that the deceased had been wilfully murdered, but further investigation of the facts showed that it was more probable he had been killed by the foreigner in self-defence. The unanimous testimony of the police and all who knew them was that the deceased, Brewell, and Fletcher were "three of the worst persons in existence." The deceased had been a source of constant trouble to the police for many years. He had undergone periods of six and twelve months' imprisonment, and at Doncaster, four years ago, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for a violent garrotte robbery, and Brewell also received three years for participation in the same robbery. The precious pair found favour in the eyes of Sir Joshua Jebb, and were released on tickets of leave, but since their release they have kept the worst brothel in the town, one in which robberies were constantly committed. The woman strenuously denied that they attempted to rob the foreigner, but the coroner in summing up said the general impression was that Tierney was attempting to rob the man and was killed in self-defence. The notorious character of the house and the inmates fully justified that supposition. The police reported their inability to find Stefano, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was fatally stabbed by a person unknown, but whether feloniously or in self-defence was unknown.

LORD PALMERSTON AN IMPENITENT OCTOGENARIAN.—The *Correspondence de Rome* has an article entitled "Garibaldi and Palmerston." "The first of these two men," it says, "is not in our eyes worse company than the second. He is only less culpable and less loaded with the horrible crimes for which history and God have terrible judgments. The Filibuster, with a red shirt, says that the Pope is the 'ulcer' of Italy; the impenitent Octogenarian cries out at table that the Pope is the 'incubus' of Italy. Thus they are both riveted to the same chair, and serve the same master. This makes us hope for a more complete vengeance."

Provincial News.

SUSSEX.—SUICIDE OF TWO PRISONERS IN LEWES GAOL.—The other morning one of the inmates of the Sussex County Gaol, at Lewes, was found to have committed suicide by suspending himself by the neck to the grating of the ventilator inside his cell. He was a ropemaker, about forty-four years of age, and went by the name of William White, but his real name is said to be George Warren, and he had been convicted at the late assizes of a petty theft at East Grinstead, for which he was undergoing a sentence of nine months' imprisonment. Great determination had been shown by the prisoner in executing his suicidal intention, he having used two handkerchiefs and the prison towel for the purpose, which he had twisted together in a very ingenious manner. About noon another prisoner took away his life in a similar manner. This second unfortunate was a youth of fifteen, named Thomas Jones, who was undergoing a period of two months' imprisonment, little more than a fortnight of which had to expire. He was out airing in the forenoon, and returned to his cell a little before twelve o'clock. In about half an hour afterwards he was found suspended by his handkerchief to the gaspipe in his cell, and quite dead.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—SINGULAR CASE OF DROWNING.—A very painful case of drowning occurred at Nottingham. The other day, three clerks went from the office of Mr. Tarbottom, the corporation surveyor, to survey the meadows near the London-road. They were engaged at work up to one o'clock, when they reached the bank of the river Leen, where two streams meet. The united volume of water here is very deep, and the current is strong, while the banks are very steep. One of the clerks, named Wilford, was on the London-road side of the stream, and his two companions on the other. To rejoin them he had either to go round by a bridge or leap across the stream. On turning round he disappeared, and they considered that he had gone to dinner. A considerable time elapsed and he did not return, but no alarm was felt, as it was supposed that he had not come back from dinner. About four o'clock, however, the body of the young man was found at the mouth of the Leen where it falls into the Trent, his hat floating in the river. The deceased was seventeen years of age.

LANCASHIRE.—HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A PAPER MILL.—An inquest was held by Mr. Myres, at the Brown Cow, in Withnell, near Chorley, touching the death of James Grundy, nineteen years of age, who was employed as a back tender at the paper mill of Mr. Park, Withnell. The previous day he was in the act of cleaning the engine while it was in motion, when he was caught between the pillar and fly-wheel. His body was jammed against the fittings and his head was caught by the fly-wheel, torn off, and hurled some distance from the machinery. It was against the rules of the mill for the deceased to clean the engine while the machinery was running. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—*Manchester Examiner*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.—A married man named Patrick Manion, aged twenty-one, was convicted at Newcastle-on-Tyne Assizes of a rape upon a married woman on the morning of New Year's Day, and was sentenced by Mr. Baron Martin to penal servitude for life. There were mitigating circumstances in the case, and since his conviction there was a wide-spread impression prevailing in the town that he was innocent of the crime for which he had received so terrible a punishment. The Mayor of Newcastle, Mr. I. L. Bell, had taken much trouble to inquire into the case, and his efforts had resulted in a communication being made by Mr. Baron Martin to the Home-office, intimating that it was desirable the case should undergo further investigation. A communication from the Home-office authorizing this investigation was received at the gaol in Newcastle on Saturday morning, but the convict had frustrated the good intentions of the authorities by committing suicide during the night. Early in the morning when the officers entered the cell, they discovered that he had hung himself. He had succeeded during the night in unravelling the cordage of his hammock, and so made a rope with which he destroyed himself. The prisoner seemed to be in his usual state of mind on the previous evening, and the only surmise that can be made is that the prisoner might have heard that those inmates of the gaol sentenced to penal servitude were to be transferred on Saturday morning to their final place of detention, and he feared that he might be among the number.

THE DREADFUL MINE ACCIDENT IN CORNWALL.

Our front illustration this week represents the late frightful accident at the Botallack mine, near Penzance, Cornwall, the particulars of which calamity were given in our last week's issue. The men were leaving work as usual, ascending the new Bosconven diagonal shaft by ten at a time, in a tram waggon; when one of the waggons, containing nine men and a boy, had nearly reached the surface, the chain broke, and they were hurled at a fearful rate to the bottom of the shaft, and every one killed on the spot! The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

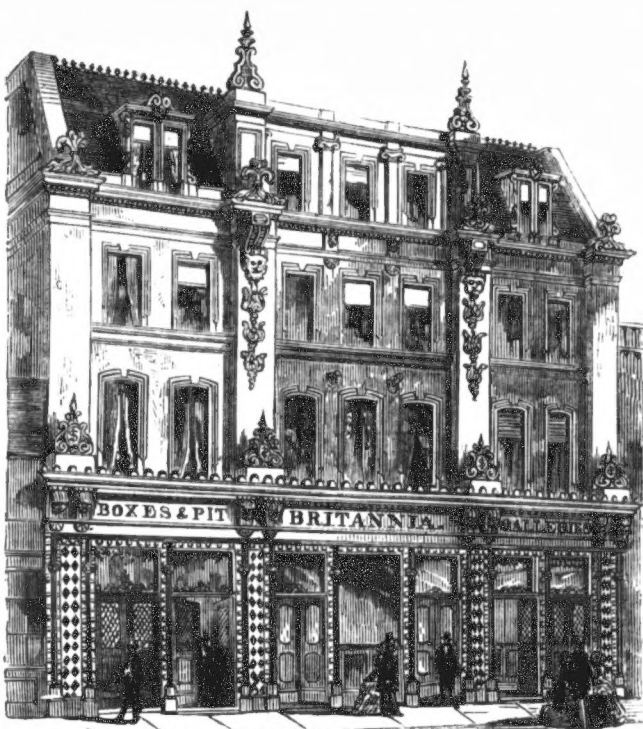
THE BRITANNIA THEATRE.

Far away east, and away from the great centre of places of amusement, in that densely populated portion of the metropolis known as Hoxton, stands one of the most substantially built and elegant places of amusement in London; the aspect of which, internally and externally, is depicted on page 472. The plan of this theatre is somewhat peculiar, and deserves a certain amount of attention by architects who have to endeavour to meet the difficulties of theatre-planning,—those which occur in the portion of the "auditory" at either side next the proscenium, and which, usually appropriated in part to private boxes, in most cases has a number of seats, whether in the pit or the ordinary boxes, most conveniently located for seeing the stage. "The datum generally for a description of the decorative effect in theatres," we quote from a learned article in a number of the *Builder*, "would be the line, or curve, defined on the plan by the box-fronts, with which the circular plan, which is most common for the ceiling, may or may not correspond. The relative advantages of the forms for seeing, however, would apply only as regards front seats, unless the whole number of seats took the same outline as datum, which is not usual in the pit of a theatre, nor yet in the boxes at the sides. Under any of the existing methods as to plan, extreme width in the pit area, as contrasted with the ordinary proscenium opening and the mode of setting the scenes, inevitably involves a number of bad places in the parts referred to; and the objection can only be overcome by dispensing with those seats, the space being given wholly to staircases, or to dressing-rooms and accessories of the stage, unless it be preferred to enlarge the proscenium opening, or make such an alteration in the scenes as would, perhaps inconveniently, restrict the area, if not the depth of the stage. The area required for the pit audience being thus to be provided in depth, subject to a limitation of distance from the stage—or, as regards any inconvenience as to hearing, or otherwise, from being under the boxes,—the position of the back wall of the pit, the distance of the best seats of the boxes from the stage, and the distance of those of the upper boxes and gallery have to be determined,—as to all which points there are

conflicting difficulties. For, if the line on which appears to be best for the lower boxes, be followed throughout, the result in a lofty auditorium will be a gallery looking too much down upon the stage. In all respects, therefore,—both as to plan and section,—we see no reason for altering our opinion that greater approach than has yet been made to the semi-circular form and descending *cunei* and seats of the ancient theatre, would be desirable,—albeit it would have to be not forgotten that the business of the ancient drama in great part went on in the orchestra, or at the centre of the auditorium itself, rather than within the depth of the stage, as in the modern drama—probably more than the other characterized by perspective and scenic effects.

It will be recollected that the *datum* of plan, in the case of the Britannia Theatre, is an ellipse with the major axis parallel with the front of the stage (and of about fifty feet, between the box-fronts, across the house); and that the form only is exactly followed in the ceiling, and deviated from only in the box-fronts at those parts which impinge upon the opening of the proscenium. At these places, slight curves of contrary flexure are introduced, with good decorative effect, to meet the angles of the splayed sides of the proscenium, in which plays there are private boxes, being in the Britannia the only ones in the house. The opening of this part of the proscenium, that is to say, of the splayed, and the consequent deviation just at those parts, from the ellipse of the plan, is less than we expected; consequently, although the private boxes do not look so much from the direction of the stage as in the alternative case, there are unquestionably bad seats in the pit and boxes. It is true, these are few in proportion to the general area, and, perhaps, considering mere number, they are few in comparison with what there are in many theatres; but they result directly from the principle of the plan, no less than the advantages which there are in the auditorium generally; and the simple consequence of having such seats is either that they are not occupied at all, or that they are occupied in a manner which leads to interruption of performance.

It is apparent, however, that besides advantages as to some of the seats, the oval form chosen and carried into the decoration of the ceiling, is the chief source of the effect which there is in the house as seen from those boxes

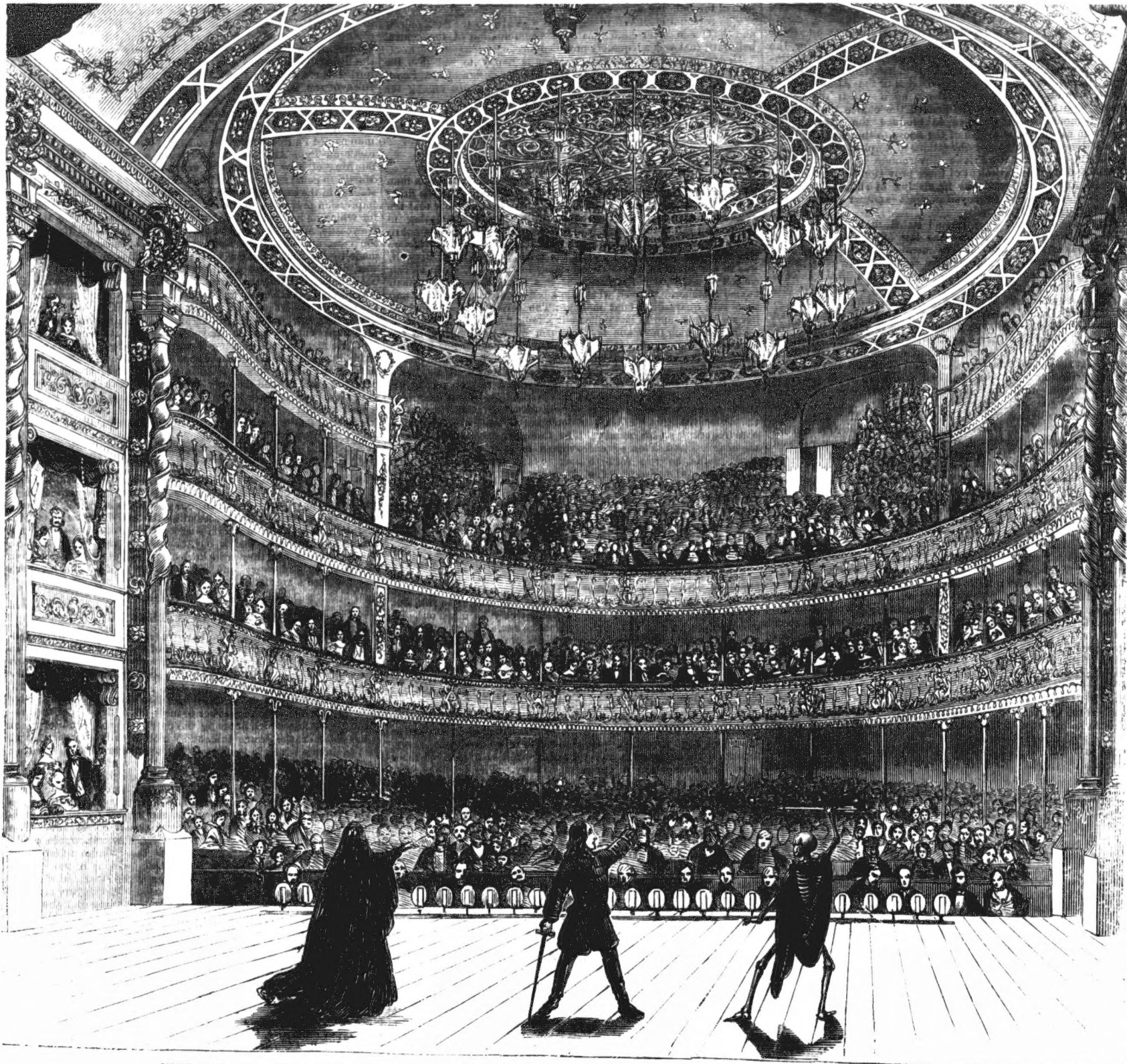


THE BRITANNIA, HOXTON.

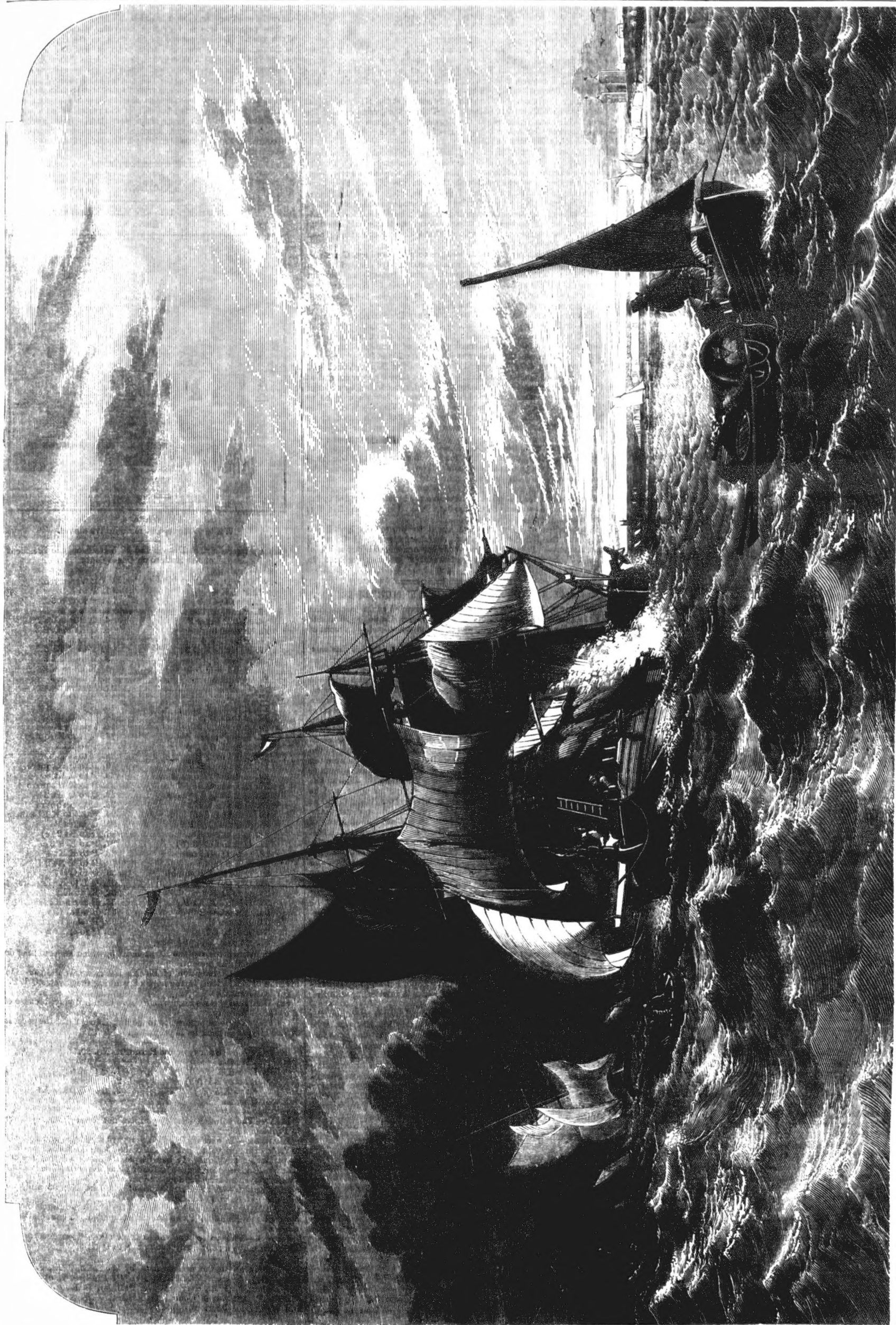
described as otherwise unfavourably situated. The gallery, it is proper to remind our readers, occupies a great space as well in height and frontage at the curvature of the ellipse, as in the depth to which it extends backwards. It takes in space beyond the general auditorium by being made to extend over the refreshment-room of the boxes. When crowded, it forms a curious sight, not altogether in harmony with the decorations. These last, however, may help to induce habits—the want of which is the chief cause of any prejudice against what are called the lower classes, or at least so help them when the means of cleanliness are adequately supplied in towns. Here is a school for 500,000 or 600,000 persons annually, where instruction, evil or good, is conveyed, and, whether considering the agency employed, or the class, and the age in great part of the pupils, is conveyed in the manner which will leave the deepest impressions, and will most powerfully operate on the moral and social condition of society at large. We are amongst those who believe that the mere decorative features of places of public amusement, if marked with propriety and taste, are not wholly without influence, though silent and unseen, perhaps, in mollifying the manners of whatever the class, or in standing between what we are told, in the same language, is a brutalizing tendency to which humanity is open, and which, it is said, arts or learning suffer not to prevail. We look hopefully for better civilisation of our fellows from every occupation for the eye and ear—from every amusement and every art that addresses itself to either entrance, whether painting and sculpture, or music and the drama, or from architecture and decorative and ornamental art.

In the Britannia Theatre the architects have provided an amount of entrance and staircase accommodation exceeding what is usual. Their plan affords five staircases, added to numerous openings between the *promenade*, or corridors, and the pit, and has certainly much better entrance and exit-ways for the street communication than are common. There are, it appears, two of the staircases that can be used for the gallery part of the house.

The principal staircases have very long flights, with great width of stairs: that is to say, space may be ample, but plan to ensure safety is open to question. There will probably be some difficulty in having what is necessary for safety, and in keeping up the distinctions between the divisions of the audience."



INTERIOR OF THE BRITANNIA THEATRE, HOXTON, WITH SCENE FROM THE NEW SPECTRAL DRAMA.



SEA SIDE SKETCHES.—VESSELS OFF MARGATE IN A FRESH BREEZE. (See page 476.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Donizetti's "Lucresia Borgia" was performed on Tuesday, supported by Tittens, Ellinger, Giuglini, &c. The "Trovatore" was given on Thursday, Mr. Santley being the Count de Luna. To-night, "Un Ballo in Maschera," with the following cast, is to be produced:—Ricardo, Signor Giuglini; Samuele Gassler; Tomaso, Bossi; Renato, Ledie; Amelle, Tittens; and Oscar, Isadler, from the Havannah Theatre.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Tuesday a grand festival entertainment took place by command of her Majesty the Queen, on which occasion their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. The house, we need scarcely state, was densely crowded with the elite of the land, and when, on the arrival of the illustrious visitors, the whole audience rose, this magnificent theatre presented a scene that could not be rivalled in any city of the world. After the national anthem, Auber's celebrated opera of "Massaniello" was performed. The entertainment concluded with "God Save the Queen," which had the united strength of the orchestra, a double chorus, and 120 military instruments.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan's engagement at this house, and appearance in the comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," has proved a great success, the house being nightly crowded, and the tokens of approbation being continuous and enthusiastic. The charming panorama of Mr. Telbin follows.

LYCEUM.—As we predicted on its production at Christmas, the "Duke's Motto" has, by its uninterrupted career to the present time, proved one of the greatest successes of the day.

ADELPHI.—The popular drama of "Janet Pride" was revived at this theatre on Monday, and with a success that was quite as marked as that of its original production. We can have no occasion to enlarge upon the peculiar merits of this Adelphi favourite, which, in its picturesque and stirring movement its mingled traits of mirth and pathos, and its realisation of English character, presents an adaptation in the best sense of the word. At the same time it must be confessed that this drama has not been slightly fortunate in securing the services of such an artist as Mr. Webster as its hero. A drunkard and a forger, who has scarcely one redeeming quality, who sacrifices his wife and child with the same indifference as his own character, could only be rendered endurable by the consummate art with which Mr. Webster traces his portrait, till it becomes a curious study in itself, whilst at the same time he furnishes a moral sufficiently practical and healthful in making the culprit's crimes engender a remorse that drink rather serves to deepen than to stifle. Mr. Webster never acted with greater power than on this occasion, nor were his merits ever rewarded with more intelligent acknowledgments. He was ably supported by Miss Avon Jones in the character of Janet Pride, formerly sustained by Madame Celeste, who, in the prologue especially, acted with great feeling and vigour; by Mr. Bedford, in Black Jack; and by Mr. Toole, in Dickey Trotter (formerly played by Keeley), the watchmaker's assistant, whose mingled humour and emotion were very natural and effective. The house was well attended.

WESTMINSTER.—The "Trial of Effie Deans" having been so fortunate as to accomplish a run of almost a hundred nights, is now displaced, and the "Colleen Bawn" revived, which, if we may judge by its reception, is destined to renew in Surrey the popularity it won in Middlesex. The drama has been placed upon the stage with great care and completeness, all the scenery being new and striking, and that of the cave view especially having a fine dramatic character, which was only marred by the transparencies being a little too opaque. The cast also on this occasion was a great improvement on that of Drury Lane. Mr. Ryder was the Danny Mann, and Miss Atkinson the Mrs. Organ, both of whom acted with great naturalness and vigour. Miss Carlotta Leclercq was an agreeable Anne Chute; Mr. Robinson a manly Hardress; whilst Mr. and Mrs. Boncassut resumed their old characters, with no abatement of their former power.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. G. Falconer's world renowned drama "Peep o' Day" has been played here during the week.

BRITANNIA.—The spectacle drama, from which we engrave a scene on page 472, attracts greater crowds than ever.

STANDARD.—The opera season closed yesterday (Friday) with a benefit for Mr. Rosenthal the talented manager of the entertainment. "Norma," the "Bohemian Girl," and the "Rose of Castile," have been given during the present week.

PAVILION.—The popular tale, now appearing week by week in *Reynold's Miscellany*, entitled "May Dudley; or, the White Mask," written by M. J. Errym, Esq., has been dramatized for this house, and will be produced immediately, with great splendour.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, at the Gallery of Illustration, continue to delight very large audiences nightly. Their new entertainment seems to increase in popularity.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.—5 to 2 agst Fantail (t); 7 to 2 agst Caribrier (t); 8 to 1 agst Physalis colt (t); 10 to 1 agst Manfred (t); 50 to 1 agst Adventurer (off).

THE DERBY.—9 to 2 agst Lord Clifden (t); 7 to 1 agst Macaroni (t); 10 to 1 agst Saccharometer (off); 15 to 1 agst Gallie (t); 100 to 6 agst National Guard (t and off); 100 to 6 agst Automaton (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Ranger (t and off); 25 to 1 agst King of the Vale (t); 33 to 1 agst Carnival (off); 40 to 1 agst Jam colour (t); 50 to 1 agst Avondale (t); 50 to 1 agst Stockman (off); 1,000 to 15 agst Fantastic (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Golden Pledge (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Physalis colt (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Safeguard (t).

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.—If in any family in the kingdom pure bread would be expected to be found, it is in that of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Undoubtedly this is the case, for we find the Queen's private baker pronouncing Borwick's Baking powder "a most excellent and useful invention." The same judgment has by thousands upon thousands of families been pronounced upon this powder, which is now extensively used throughout the length and breadth of the land, as well as by emigrants, seafaring men, and colonists.—[Advt.]

THE Art Journal, for August, speaking of Benson's watches in the Exhibition, says:—"We have selected for engraving three of the watch cases, of which a large variety is exhibited by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, in the large and prominent erection that contains his Monster Clock. To this department of art-manufacture Mr. Benson has paid especial attention." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable, and adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.—Established 1749.—[Advt.]

General News.

THE Cologne Gazette attributes to the King of Sweden the following words. Having been asked some weeks ago what assistance Sweden could offer to France in case of war with Russia, King Charles XV replied, "Let two French vessels enter the Baltic, and I will be there with 100,000 men."

COUNT ORIOLLA, the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, has just been seized with mental alienation. This is the second case of the kind which has occurred in the Prussian diplomatic body in less than a year, the other being that of M. de Kannitz, who represented King William I at Rome.

THE Archbishop of York has joined his episcopal brethren in a published condemnation of Bishop Colenso's speculations. Thanking the clergy of his diocese for the welcome they have given him, he expresses his agreement with them in the address they have presented to him, that a denial of the historical truth of the Pentateuch is equivalent to the rejection of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity; but he adds he cannot bring himself to "forbid" his clergy to admit the bishop to their pulpits, as that would seem to imply, what he does not believe, that there was any one among them who would think of inviting him.

A CORRESPONDENT at Berlin, writing to the *Augsburg Gazette on the 18th ult., says:—"A letter from Spandau lately stated that an individual had been arrested in that town because he had not saluted the King as he passed. The magistrate of Spandau now confirms that fact in an official notice, observing that the arrest took place by the express orders of his Majesty."*

ROCKINGHAM HOUSE, near Boyle, county Roscommon, the residence of Lord Lorton, was totally destroyed by fire. The Hon. Mrs. King had a narrow escape; Miss Roe, her maid, was seriously burned. The plate and a small portion of furniture only were saved. The house, it is said, was insured for 30,000*l*.

THE ancient state barge and shallop, built at Deptford dockyard in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which have since remained at that establishment, have been repaired and redecorated by order of the Admiralty, were forwarded up the river a few days since to Teddington, and will, it is stated be removed to Virginia Water. The barge, which contains a spacious saloon, &c., has been fitted up in an excellent manner, and was rowed by twelve of her Majesty's watermen.

THE rather unusual act of confiscating to the crown the goods of a person convicted of felony has recently been carried out in Huddersfield. It was a case of reprisals. The indictment charged the prisoner with illegally receiving four yards of cloth, when it should have been several hundreds, and the prisoner's solicitor brought an action to retain for the prisoner all above the number specified in the indictment. A warrant of confiscation was therefore applied for, and obtained by the prosecution.

THE ladies of Coventry are about to present to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales a handsome watch of Coventry manufacture. This will be not only an ornamental but a useful present. Some of the very best watches are manufactured in Coventry.

EXECUTION OF THE ACTON MURDERER.

THE culprit, Joseph Brookes, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a police-constable by shooting him with a gun, was executed on Monday in front of the goal of Newgate.

THE offence for which this wretched man forfeited his life was, as our readers will remember, of a very aggravated character. Although the fact, according to the rules of evidence, could not positively be brought to the knowledge of the jury who tried the prisoner, there was no doubt that the only motive for the commission of the crime was that the unfortunate constable, acting in the proper discharge of his duty, had detected the prisoner in the act of committing some petty felony, and that, having succeeded in getting away at the time, the prisoner deliberately conceived the project to murder the constable in order to put a stop to any further proceedings. He carried this out in a most cruel manner by going to the house where the unfortunate man was living, and having expressed a wish to see him, fired a gun at him, and blew his head almost to atoms. Although the evidence was most conclusive against the prisoner he for a long time persisted in denying his guilt, and he endeavoured to throw the blame upon his brother, who, it will be remembered, was tried with him and acquitted. He, however, made so many false statements in reference to the affair, and many of which he himself admitted to be so after having made them, that very little reliance was placed upon what he did say, but it is satisfactory to be enabled to state that almost at the last moment the culprit admitted that his was the hand that fired the fatal shot, and he entirely exonerated his brother from the crime. The culprit was visited on Friday week by his mother and one of his sisters, but it appears that even on this trying occasion he persisted in declaring his innocence; and although he did not appear to deny that he knew what was done, he seemed evidently to be under the impression that if he could induce the authorities to believe that he was not the man who actually fired the shot, his life would be spared.

With this view he prepared a statement which was transmitted to the Home Secretary, in which he endeavoured to establish the fact mentioned, but the evidence so completely contradicted the suggestions made by the prisoner, that an answer was returned almost immediately, to the effect that Sir G. Grey could not find any circumstances in the case that would justify him in interfering with the execution of the sentence.

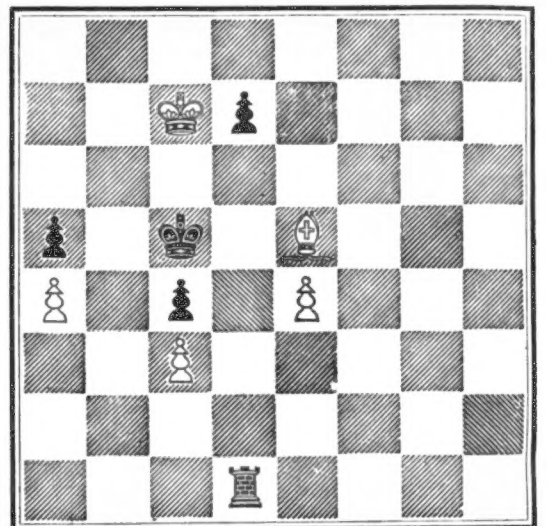
Until within a day or two of the time fixed for his execution the culprit appeared to entertain some hope that his life would be spared, but as the fatal moment approached nearer the hope forsook him. His conduct and demeanour became more subdued, and he appeared to pay greater attention to the exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of the prison, who has been unremitting in his exertions to bring him to a proper sense of his condition. Mr. Davis was with the culprit soon after six o'clock on Monday morning, and continued with him until the arrival of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence, and Mr. Sheriff Jones, who were accompanied by Messrs. Mackrell and Farrer, the under-sheriffs. The prisoner was brought from the cell where he had been confined to the room appropriated to the process of preparing criminals for execution; he walked with a firm step, and did not exhibit the slightest appearance of trepidation. After he had been pinnioned, Mr. Jones, the Governor of Newgate, asked him if he had anything he wished to say to the sheriff, and he replied, in a sullen tone, "No, I have nothing to say." He was then asked whether he would like to sit down for a short time, and he inquired how long he should have to wait, and on being told that he would be informed when the hour had arrived for carrying out the sentence, he sat down upon the bench in the cell, and appeared in deep thought. At eight o'clock the prison bell began to toll, and the usual procession was formed. At this terrible moment the firmness of the culprit did not appear to give way in the slightest degree; and it was not until the rope had been placed round his neck and the cap drawn over his eyes that he awoke to a sense of his dreadful position. He then made a sign to the Rev. Mr. Davis to approach closer to him, and when that gentleman had done so, the prisoner said, in an emphatic manner, "I am guilty! It was me who fired the gun!"

An instant afterwards the drop fell, and the culprit, after a few convulsive struggles, ceased to exist.

The prisoner was a very fine muscular man, in his twenty-sixth year. He had served in the army in the Crimea, and also in China, and had received good conduct medals. He had last served in the Royal Artillery, but deserted from that regiment, and a portion of his regimentals was found in his possession when he was taken into custody upon the charge of murdering the policeman. There was a very large crowd assembled to witness the execution, and among the persons assembled were a considerable number of the metropolitan police. It was remarked as a satisfactory circumstance that there were very few women among the crowd. The body was cut down after hanging an hour, and in the course of the day was buried within the prison, according to the terms of the sentence.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 107.—By HERR EICKSTADT.
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

Game between Mr. F. Deacon and M. Versteven, the President of the Rotterdam Chess Club.

- | White.
Mr. Deacon. | Black.
M. Versteven. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 3 |
| 2. P to Q 4 | 2. P to Q B 3 |
| 3. P to Q B 4 | 3. P to Q 4 |
| 4. Q B P takes P | 4. Q B P takes P |
| 5. P to K 5 | 5. Q Kt to Q B 3 |
| 6. P to K B 4 | 6. P to K B 3 |
| 7. K Kt to K B 3 | 7. P to K Kt 3 |
| 8. B to K 2 | 8. B to K Kt 2 |
| 9. Q Kt to Q B 3 | 9. K Kt to K 2 |
| 10. B to K 3 | 10. P to Q R 3 |
| 11. Castles | 11. Castles |
| 12. Q to Q 2 | 12. B to Q 2 |
| 13. P to K Kt 4 | 13. K R to K B 2 |
| 14. B to K B 2 | 14. Q to Q B 2 |
| 15. B to K Kt 3 | 15. P takes P |
| 16. K B P takes P | 16. K R to K square |
| 17. B to K B 4 (a) | 17. Q to Kt 3 |
| 18. Q Kt to Q R 4 | 18. Q to R 2 |
| 19. Q Kt to Q B 5 | 19. B to Q B square |
| 20. K to Kt 2 | 20. P to Q Kt 3 |
| 21. Q Kt to Q 3 | 21. B to K B square |
| 22. Q R to Q B square | 22. Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 23. Q Kt to K B 2 | 23. K to R square |
| 24. P to Q R 3 (b) | 24. K Kt to K Kt square |
| 25. B takes K R P | 25. Q takes B |
| 26. Q R takes Kt | 26. Q to Kt 2 (c) |
| 27. Q R to Q B 3 (d) | 27. P to K Kt 3 |
| 28. Q to Q B square | 28. P to K Kt 4 |
| 29. B K 3 (e) | 29. B to K Kt 2 |
| 30. Q Kt to K R square | 30. Q to Q R 3 |
| 31. Q Kt to K Kt 3 | 31. Q R to K B square |
| 32. Q to K B 2 | 32. Kt to K 2 |
| 33. B takes K Kt P | 33. R takes Kt |
| 34. Q R takes R | 34. R takes R |
| 35. R takes B | 35. P takes B |
| 36. R to K B 7 | 36. Q to Q Kt 2 |
| 37. Kt to K R 5, and wins | |

(a) Preparing to post the Kt at K Kt 5, which he could not do advantageously at present.

(b) Seeing the intention of Black's last move, White pauses in his plan of operations, in the hope of winning the adverse Q R P.

(c) Indispensable.

(d) Doubling the R's here would have been bad play, because of B to Q B 4 in reply.

(e) Played here in preference to moving it to Q 2, for the purpose of masking the attack he is preparing.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 99.

- | White. | Black. |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. R to K 6 | 1. Q to K 6 |
| 2. R takes RP (ch) | 2. K moves |
| 3. Kt to K 5 (ch) | 3. B or Q takes Kt |
| 4. Q mates | |

B. X.—The solution sent by you has not the slightest reference to Problem 200.

LEARNER.—In exchanging pieces, regard should be had not only to their ordinary value, but to the value which attaches to them in particular positions. It has frequently happened that the exchange of a superior for an inferior piece has gained the victory for the player making the supposed sacrifice.

A. WEBBER.—A re-examination of Problem No. 83 will, we think, convince you of its soundness.

F. CROSSLEY.—After Casting, it is generally advisable not to advance the Knight's Pawn unless compelled. Your solution is correct.

J. H. S.—The game must have been taken down incorrectly. The 24th move is, obviously enough, B to Q Kt 6.

Solutions up to the present date, by W. Bates, B. X., F. Weiss, F. Crossley, Learner, W. Mason, Rex, G. Phillips, Cantab, R. J., T. London, F. G. R., Kerr K—e, Philidor, B. R., A. Howell, J. Wilson, F. Bristow, A. County Subscriber, W. Maxwell, Alabama, and W. Godden—correct.

Tabs and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

ALLEGED IMPUDENT FOREIGNER.—A well-dressed man of 31, who gave the alleged name "Herbert Dawson Slade," and described himself as an officer in the army, and as residing in Norfolk-street, Strand, was placed at the bar in custody of Sergeant Padman, a detective police-officer, before Mr. Alderman Abbas, charged with forging and uttering the endorsement to a bill of exchange for 3,000 rupees, with intent to defraud the directors of the Bank of Hindostan. Mr. Argles, solicitor, of Mincing-lane, conducted the examination; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wontner, of Bucklersbury. Mr. John Onseley, general manager of the Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan, 16, Cornhill, said about the early part of the week before last the prisoner, who was a stranger to him, called at the bank, and, representing himself to be Major Slade, of Her Majesty's army, at home on leave, and that he had lately arrived in England, said he wanted to know whether witness would negotiate a bill of his on Pennington and Co., of Calcutta, who he said had, or would have before the bill became due, funds of his from the sale of horses, carriages, and other things which he had left there. He added that Mr. Rose, a member of that firm, was a friend of his. Witness explained that the bank could not negotiate his draught without the endorsement of some well-known parties, or without the deposit of some sort of security. The prisoner said he held Indian Government six per cent. paper to the amount of £5,000 or £6,000, and that he had no objection to deposit that as security. He asked witness to make inquiries as to its value in the market, or to send it out to the agents of the bank in India to be sold. He then left, and on Saturday week witness received a letter from him, applying for some official quotations, which the secretary of the bank answered. On Tuesday last he called again on witness at the bank, and said he was the brother of Sir Frederick Slade, who had an interest in the Indian Government paper to which he had referred on his first visit, and that his brother would not like the paper to be deposited with the bank, but would probably endorse his bill, if that would be sufficient. He said he wished to draw for 3,000 rupees, and he left some letters purporting to be addressed to him by Mr. Cowie, a barrister at Calcutta, and showing the satisfactory state of his affairs there, resulting from the sale of his carriages, horses, and furniture. On Thursday last he called a third time at the bank, and telling witness that Sir Frederick Slade would endorse his draught, he took away some bills that had been drawn out for him for signature. Upon that witness agreed to advance the 3,000 rupees, equivalent to rather more than £290 according to the rate of exchange. The prisoner then wrote in the signature book of the bank the name "H. D. Slade," describing himself as an officer in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and giving an address in Warwick-street, Piccadilly. The bills produced were drawn out in triplicate, each being for 3,000 rupees, by the direction of witness. The prisoner did not sign them in the bank. Witness explained how they should be signed and endorsed, and the prisoner took them away for that purpose. He was to sign them himself, and, having got the endorsement of Sir Frederick Slade, to bring them to the bank, when the money would be passed to his credit, and he would be furnished with a check-book to enable him to draw. On Saturday last witness received a letter from the prisoner, dated from St. James's-square, and enclosing a check for £30, and also the bills in question drawn on Messrs. Pennington of Calcutta, purporting to be signed by Major Slade and endorsed by Sir Frederick Slade. The letter was brought by a commissionaire, and witness instructed the cashier, in reply, to send three £10 notes to the prisoner, according to his request. Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., was called as a witness. On being shown the three bills in question, he said the signature to the endorsement purporting to be his was not written by him nor by his authority. The name "H. D. Slade," the supposed drawer, was not his brother's handwriting. Witness said he has a brother, Major Slade, who is now serving in India with his regiment, the 1st Dragoon Guards. The prisoner, he added, is not his brother; he never saw him before in his life. At this point on the application of the solicitor for the prosecution, Alderman Abbas adjourned the examination, and the prisoner was removed.

GUILDHALL.

A STRANGE STORY.—Frederick Walker (alias Morris, alias Bamberger), a foreigner, was charged with a series of hotel robberies. Mr. Ernest Kroll, the keeper of an hotel in America-square, said that on the 3rd of September last the prisoner came to his house, representing himself as the son of a mill owner of Wittenberg, and that he was travelling in England in the wool trade. On the 10th of September he left without paying his bill, and several articles of apparel were missed. On examining a large trunk and portmanteau he had left behind, they were found to contain nothing but rubbish. Jane Yates, the wife of a convict now undergoing penal servitude for ten years, said they used to keep a shop in Wheeler-street, Spitalfields; that the prisoner came there on the 3rd of September last with a man named Simpson, who was recently sentenced to penal servitude for life; that he brought two suits of clothes corresponding with the stolen articles; that her husband went out and sold them for 32s., and that the prisoner said the things had come from the hotel in America-square. John Yates, the husband of the last witness, who has been instrumental in convicting several of the most desperate gangs of housebreakers and thieves, was brought up handcuffed and guarded, and gave evidence confirmatory of what his wife had said, and also stated that the prisoner had brought various articles to him for sale, which he told him were the produce of different robberies. The prisoner, in defence, said it was a most heartless conspiracy against him. Evidence was also given that the prisoner had often been seen with Simpson at Yates's house, that he was tried and convicted in October, 1861, of stealing goods to the value of £12, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment, and that he was convicted in 1860, and sentenced to six months, for stealing from a lodging-house to the value of £34. Remanded, in order that another charge against him of a similar nature might be investigated.

BOW STREET.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE BURGLARY.—Two men, who said their names were Egan and Sinnett, but who are known to the police by other names, were brought up for final examination on the charge of committing a burglary in Gower-street, Bedford-square. Egan was also charged with attempting to murder Policeman Baker, of the E division. The constable Baker was now in attendance. From the severity of the injuries which he had received he had been confined to the University College Hospital since the night when the outrage was committed, the 4th inst. During that interval he had suffered so severely that for a time his life was held to be in danger, and even after the crisis was past his brain had continued to be so much affected that it was found necessary to place him under the care of a keeper. He was now, however, sufficiently recovered to give evidence. He deposed: My name is James Baker, 127 E. On the night in question I was on duty in Chelsea-street. I saw the prisoner Sinnett, and watched him, but lost sight of him in Bedford-square. Afterwards I saw him come from the door of No. 69, Gower-street, followed by Egan and another man. The others escaped from me, but I took Egan into custody, and he said he would go quietly if I would use no violence. He dropped his arm by his side, but I did not see any weapon in his hand. After going a short distance he raised his arm and struck me a violent blow on the cheek with a life preserver. We had a struggle. My hat was knocked off. I received another blow on the back of my head, which made me stagger. Blood flowed from the wounds very freely. I fell on the ground and he ran away. I cried "Stop thief!" He returned, and said, "I'll do it for you now, you—" and he beat my head with a life preserver till I became senseless. Partially recovering, I found he had dragged me to the corner of Chelsea-street, where he beat me again, and left me helpless, and but partly conscious. When my brother constable arrived I was removed to the hospital. Previous convictions were proved against both prisoners, Akrill, of the F division, stating that Sinnett had undergone four years' penal servitude, and Sergeant Chown proving five years against Egan. Both are now on ticket of leave. Both were committed for trial for the burglary, and Egan for attempt to murder.

CLERKENWELL.

CONSPIRACY TO POISON ALL THE LONDON CLERGYMEN WITH COFFEE.—SINGULAR APPLICATION.—A round-headed young man, with very red hair, cut close, attired in the habiliments of a clergyman, but who must have had his favourite cutty pipe in his pocket, he smelt so strongly of stale tobacco, got into the witness-box, and after looking round the court, at last fixed his eyes on Mr. D'Eyncourt, and, leaning on the dock, and giving one or two prefacey shams, said, "Might I take the liberty of addressing one or two remarks to you?" At the same time he heavily drew from his pocket a confused bundle of papers, which, having looked at for a moment or two, he as hastily put back again. Mr. D'Eyncourt: What are you? Applicant. I am a clergyman of the Church of England. I reside, when at home, in the country, but I am at present staying in town, and intend doing so for a few days. Mr. D'Eyncourt: In what way can I serve you? In what way do you require my assistance? Applicant: I was a warrant against a coffee-house keeper who has attempted to poison me by selling me bad coffee. Bad coffee, did I say? Why, your worship, it was very bad coffee! (A laugh.) Mr. D'Eyncourt: And why do you go to that shop, while there are plenty of others that would be pleased with your patronage? Applicant, in a kind of stage whisper, said that all the shops were alike, and he wanted a warrant against all the coffee-house keepers in

town. They had entered into a compact to poison him and all the clergymen of the Church of England. He was afraid of them. Mr. D'Eyncourt said the applicant had better get his landlady to make his coffee for him. Applicant: There's the rub. I have only a bed-room, although when I took the place the advertisement stated that I should "find all the convenience of a first-class hotel combined with the comforts of a private home," but I can get nothing; and, as for the landlady, she is the most violent woman in the world, although she told me she was wonderfully quiet, and that all the rooms in the house were suitable to gentlemen of audacious habits. Why, sir, it is the most noisy house I ever met with, and I am afraid of my landlady, and I wish to swear my life against her. (A laugh.) Mr. D'Eyncourt declined to grant the warrant, and the applicant, who seemed perfectly dumfounded at the decision, then left the court.

ASSAULTING A LADY SUPERIOR.—Mary Heffran, 21, who described herself as a married woman, residing at 39, Page-street, Westminster, was charged before Mr. Barker with violently assaulting Elizabeth Ford, the lady superior of St. Margaret's Industrial Schools, 31, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and further with assaulting other persons, and making a great disturbance. Sir George Bowyer, Bart., D.C.L., and M.P. for Dundalk, attended to watch the case, and was accommodated with a seat on the bench. The complainant stated, I reside at 31, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. I am the manager of the St. Margaret's Industrial Schools, which are certificated. Yesterday the prisoner came to visit a child that was detained there under a warrant. She saw the child and endeavoured to force it out of the institution. She seized the child round the neck, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Now I have got you I will get you out of this." I interfered to prevent her and a struggle ensued. The prisoner became very violent and struck me on the chest and on the arm. I managed to close the cross-doors, which she broke, she was so violent. The prisoner also struck the door-keeper under the ear a violent blow. At last I succeeded in getting the prisoner out of the house. When outside, the prisoner made use of very disgusting language, and caused a great disturbance, and a mob of persons to assemble. A lady of rank, who takes an interest in the institution, and who happened to come up at the time, also asked the prisoner to desist, and the prisoner assaulted her. Some respectable persons in the crowd were also assaulted by the prisoner. I do not want the prisoner to be punished severely, but I was compelled to give her in charge for my own protection. Sir George Bowyer also remarked that it was the wish of all parties that the prisoner should be leniently dealt with. Mr. Barker: Has the child that the prisoner went to see any relation? The complainant replied that the child was the prisoner's sister, and was about twelve years of age. The prisoner had before been to the institution and made a disturbance. Mr. Barker inquired whether the prisoner was drunk or sober? The complainant replied that the prisoner was sober, and her language was disgraceful. Sir George Bowyer said, if the prisoner would promise not to offend again, it would be quite sufficient if she entered into her own recognisances to keep the peace. The prisoner said she was very sorry for what she had done, and would promise never to go near the institution any more. She really was not aware that she had committed any assault, and although she had an infant in her arms, and described herself as a married woman, she was not so. Mr. Barker said the prisoner ought to be very thankful for the kindness that had been shown towards her. If she went to the institution any more and made a disturbance and was brought before him, she might depend upon it that she would be severely dealt with. Such conduct as she had been guilty of could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and he should therefore order her to enter her recognisances in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for six months. The prisoner, who was in tears, then left the court.

MARYLEBONE.

A ROYALTY.—John Callaghan, a bricklayer's labourer, was charged with assaulting Margaret Galvin, and attempting to throw her out of the window, and also with assaulting several police-constables. William Ward, 146 D, said: The woman Galvin, who cohabits with the prisoner, is outside the court, but will not come in and give evidence through fear. On Saturday night I was in company of Cooper, 138 D, in Charles-street, Lisson-grove, when our attention was attracted to No. 6, by hearing loud screams of "Murder!" and "Police!" On looking up we saw the woman Galvin hanging out of the second-floor window. We rushed up, and finding the door locked, broke it open, and with great difficulty we got the woman pulled in. She was nearly naked, having had her clothes torn off. Blood was running from several wounds upon her face. The prisoner, who was by the fireplace, very drunk, unaided said he would break her neck. The woman, who was sober, said she would press the charge before the magistrate, as he had so often ill-used her. The prisoner was removed with the greatest difficulty. He kicked me, broke my lamp, and threw it at my head. Cooper, 138 D, corroborated last witness and added that he received several kicks and was bit through the thumb by the prisoner. Everest, 29 D, said: After the prisoner was placed in the cell, I, at his request, gave him a can of water, which he threw in my face. After this a loud noise was heard in the cell, and on going in there prisoner was busy pulling down the fittings. With great difficulty he was handcuffed. Mr. Yardley sentenced him to two months' hard labour for the assault upon Cooper, and to an additional month for the assault upon Ward.

WORKSHIP STREET.

HEARTLESS CASE.—SHARES ALONG SHORE.—A portly, middle-aged person, with a country dialect who gave the name of John Brooks at the station-house, was charged before Mr. Leigh with being concerned in obtaining from a seafaring man money under false pretences, and also with having in his possession blank notes, false cheques, and spurious coins, with intent to cheat and defraud. John Levington, a rather simple-looking young man, said: On Friday I was about the docks when this chap comes up and asks what I wanted. I told him that I was looking for a berth in a ship, and that I lived at Muswell-hill, Hornsey, and wasn't best part well off in the locker. He says all right like. "Poor fellow, I pity you." Well, then, a friend of his says up, and both says how they are ship agents or brokers. This one added that he had an appointment in the docks as well, and could get me a ship as was going to sail in a fortnight, during which time, if I paid 8s. for office fees, the owners of the vessel would pay beforehand enough to keep me that time. Well, you see, we all three goes down the Minories towards the office, as I thought, and calls in at a "pub," where we had some gin and beer, which I paid for. This chap afterwards got me to give him the rest of what money I had in my pocket, but there wasn't enough to make up the eight shillings, so by their advice, I went and pawned my coat; then, you see, I had fourteen shillings altogether, and arter we had some more liquor they wanted me to hand over all the rest of the chips. Well, thinks I, this is rather a queer breeze, and I shan't do that; anyhow, and I didn't. Presently this chap's friend walks off without saying "Good-bye, meesmate," and this chap wants to be arter him, but tells me he'll meet me the next morning, and away he goes like a shot. Thanks I, I'll follow him to the office, and I did go a precious way, all through Whitechapel, and twice as far too, when I got tired. I lays hold of him, and tells this man (a constable) Prisoner: You only spent 2s. 6d., and I spent my money and got drunk. Complainant: I know what I spent, but you took the rest. Prisoner: Took it; why that's the same as robbing you. Complainant: Well that's what I call it. You seemed to have plenty of stuff in your pocket, and that's what bothered me. Devere, 92 N: I searched the prisoner at the station-house and took from him twenty Hanoverian medals (these were new, and, at a cursory glance, had all the appearance of sovereigns); also five notes of the Bank of Engraving, eight cheques resembling those of bankers, but in reality descriptive of a cheap tailor's business and address, two puzzle locks, and a pocket-book, but not any money. He afterwards told me his right name was M'Mann, and that he was a sugar-refiner in Ivy-lane, Hoxton. Mr. Leigh (to prisoner): With respect to the transaction with this poor fellow, it is, to say the least of it, a most heartless piece of conduct, and I shall not part with you yet upon it. As regards the articles found upon you there cannot be a doubt as to the purpose for which they were intended to be used; and, by the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 93, sec. 17, the mere possession of notes having in any way a semblance to Bank of England notes renders the holder of such liable to a period of transportation extending from three to fourteen years. I shall remand you now for the purpose of ascertaining who is to take up the prosecution, as in a previous instance of this kind the Bank authorities declined doing so. The prisoner made no reply, and was forthwith removed in the van.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD.—Harriet Goodfellow, about 45 years of age, the wife of a labourer, was charged with maliciously injuring Jane Goodfellow, her own infant, only six months old. Christian Henry Caylor, a bootmaker, living at No. 1, Blossom-street, Norton-folgate, saw the prisoner with her child at an open second floor front window. He afterwards saw the child lying on the pavement outside in a dreadful state. From her attitude he concluded that she had thrown it out. A certificate from Dr. Tandy, of Spital-square, was put into the magistrate's hand. It purported that the poor infant, although alive, had received very serious injuries. The prisoner, who exhibited intense excitement, was remanded. Bendaal, the gaoler, had her carefully looked after in the cell, fearful that she would commit or attempt suicide; and (Mr. Arthur Safford, the clerk, marked the commitment with instructions to make inquiry as to her actual state of mind. Subsequently it was ascertained that the child had died.

THAMES.

FIRING A SHIP.—Charles Keady, a Swedish seaman, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with feloniously breaching the cargo of the ship John Souchey, and setting fire to the vessel. Captain Lawrence Nelson, the

master of the ship John Souchey, said the prisoner was an ordinary seaman, who came on board at Demerara. The ship was laden with rum and sugar, and was hauled into the London Dock on Sunday morning. When she was in lat 29 58 N., and long 51 18 W., there was an alarm of fire on board, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had broken the bulkhead which separates the fore-castle from the hold of the vessel, and stolen some rum from a cask. The rum took fire, the prisoner let fall the lamp he had in his hand, and the flames were spreading with great rapidity, when the crew put them out with blankets, bedclothes, wet sails, and buckets of water. The prisoner was fearfully burnt, particularly about the arms and body. The boatswain found him in the forehold. He had smashed up the bulkhead and gained admittance to the fore-hold. He had placed a puncture of rum with a gimlet but had not had time to drink the liquor. The lamp that he capsize was close to the cask of rum. A nail was found in the spike-hole, and the rum was running out fast. The witness spilt it up again. If the fire had once communicated to the rum in the cask nothing could have saved the ship and cargo. Part of the bulkhead was charred by the flames. James Sanderson, a seaman, stated that he was in his berth in the fore-castle with his back towards the bulkhead, when he heard it crack. He did not look round, because he judged in a minute what was up. About five minutes afterwards he smelt rum, and two minutes after that flames came rushing into the fore-castle. He ran on deck and gave an alarm of fire. The prisoner was trying to make his escape, but he could not get either in or out of the hold, and stuck fast in the hole he had made. All this time the flames were flying over the prisoner, who shrieked aloud for help. On his being dragged through the hole the witness noticed the prisoner's shirt sleeves tucked up and both arms scorched. Inspector Cox, of the Thames police, took the prisoner into custody on Saturday night. The captain said, "I have a man in irons for breaching a cask of rum and setting fire to the ship." The prisoner said, "It's all right; I did it." The prisoner here said: When the captain saw the rum in a blaze he struck me, sir. Mr. Woolrych: I do not wonder at that; it served you right. You have very nearly been the cause of a great calamity—the destruction of a valuable ship and cargo, and all hands on board by fire. Mr. Woolrych said that when the cask had been gauged it would complete the case. The prisoner was remanded.

THE UNFORTUNATE LEGACY.—Catherine Carmoody, a widow, aged 47, was brought up on remand before Mr. Woolrych, charged with stealing fifty-two sovereigns, the moneys of John Darcy. The parties were living at No. 17, Darby-street, an Irish colony, leading out of Rosemary-lane, near the back of the Royal Mint. About a month ago Mrs. Catherine Darcy, the wife of the prosecutor, came into possession of a legacy of £100, bequeathed to her by her late brother, an Irish Catholic priest, who died in France. She received the money from a "councillor in the City," and with true Irish hospitality many of the inhabitants of Darby-street shared in the good fortune of the Darcys for the ensuing three weeks, and the whisky bottle was frequently replenished. The prisoner and a fellow called Tom Langridge, an army pensioner, were living in a room adjoining the one occupied by the Darcys, with whose good fortune they were well acquainted. On the evening of Friday, the 17th instant, Mrs. Darcy placed fifty-two real golden sovereigns in a white handkerchief, and deposited the same in a box, which she locked. On the following night, at half-past nine o'clock, Mrs. Darcy went, with her niece, to buy a pair of boots. The prisoner and her paramour Langridge were then at home. On reaching a shoe-maker's shop Mrs. Darcy sent her niece to her lodgings for a pair of stockings. The niece was met on the stairs by a girl who had been left in charge of the room, and who said that Langridge had broken open the box containing the money. The niece, Margaret Doyle, hastened back to her aunt, who went home, and made the discovery that her golden hoard was gone, the box broken open, and a broken poker on the floor. Tom Langridge was gone, and has not since been heard of. The prisoner said that her "husband" had broken open the box, and taken away the money, and that she could not help it. The police were subsequently called in, and the prisoner was given into the custody of Barrett, a constable, No. 138 H, who now stated that he had been unable to trace Langridge, who would lose his pension unless he made his appearance at the pension office at the usual quarterly pay-day. The prosecutrix was recalled, and said that she gave the prisoner a lodging out of charity. She then bewailed the loss of her money in bitter terms, and said that the whole of her £100 was gone. Mr. Woolrych said the prosecutrix and her husband were very foolish people to keep the money in such a house, and in such a neighbourhood as the one they lived in. They ought to have deposited the money in a bank, or gone to a respectable City broker, who would have invested it for them in the funds. John Darcy, a dock labourer, said Tom Langridge had stolen his fifty-two golden sovereigns, and the prisoner was present when he did so. The prisoner declared that her paramour Langridge stole the gold against her will. Mr. Woolrych said he should not detain the prisoner any longer, and discharged her.

LAMBETH.

BURGERS AT THEIR WORK.—Thomas Jones, 36, a powerful fellow, who had a wound in front of his head, from which he appeared to have lost a quantity of blood, and William Simpson, 23, similarly marked, were placed at the bar before Mr. Elliott, charged with being found in an enclosed premises, and in possession of housebreaking implements, with intent to commit a felony; and Catherine Chant, a common prostitute, with whom Jones lived, was also charged with having in her possession a quantity of housebreaking implements. Police-constable William Miller, 193 P, said that about twelve o'clock on the night before he saw the male prisoners get over a fence in Grosvenor-mews to the gardens at the back of the houses in Grosvenor-terrace. They crossed several other fences until they got to No. 8, and then observing witness and other constables approach them, they attempted to return by the same way. The prisoner Jones was making his escape, when witness struck him on the head with his staff and knocked him down. He then cried out for mercy, and witness secured him. John Smith, 263 P, said he was with the last witness, and followed the prisoner Simpson when he endeavoured to escape. The prisoner placed himself behind a wall, intending to conceal himself, and on witness's asking him what he did there, he, with a desperate oath, told him that if he approached he should rip him open. He, however, sprang at and laid hold of him by the collar, and after a desperate resistance secured him. A dark lantern, a jemmy, a quantity of skeleton keys, and other housebreaking implements found on the prisoners and near the spot were here produced. Police-constable 194 P said that, after the male prisoners had been locked up in different cells at the Carter-street station-house, he heard a conversation between them. Jones, calling out to Simpson, said, "This is a ——— rum job. I was afraid that ——— would sell us. I suspected something before I started." Simpson replied, "Where did the ——— (police) come from? I did not see them till they were close on to us. I went and tried the shutters, and seed they were fast, and when returning I see the ——— rushing on to murder us." Jones said, "The ——— know where I live, and if they turn over my drum (home) they will turn my old woman in, and then we'll get seven years of it." Simpson said, "It is a good job I am not on the other side of the water, for there all the police know me." Sergeant Newry, 12 P, deposed that, after locking the prisoners up, he went to No. 3, Barton's-place, Webber-street, Waterloo-road, the residences of Jones, and there found the female prisoner in bed. On searching the place, he found, in a box, a number of duplicates relating to property of various descriptions, and a variety of house-breaking implements. These at first said had been left in her charge by "Tom," but on her way to the station-house she said they had been left by a stranger to her. When looked up, he heard her call out, "Tom," and Jones replied to her by saying, "Crank it!" She then asked, "Do you know me?" And Jones replied, "Yes, I know it's you." She then said, "Three of them have been, and danced the drum (searched the house), and taken away all the things." And Jones replied, "Then, if that's the case, it's all up." All three prisoners were remanded to a future day.

WANDSWORTH.

AN UNLUCKY MASTER.—Sarah Perkins, a young girl, who had a very distressed appearance, was charged with robbing her master, Mr. James Comoy, a clerk in the Government military stores, residing in Mawley-street, South Lambeth. It appeared that the prisoner had been in the prosecutor's service on two occasions, the last time only for a few days, and on the 25th of March she absconded without giving notice. After she had gone the prosecutor missed several articles of clothing, and he gave information to the police. Saffhill, the constable, traced her to common lodging houses and brothels, and he eventually captured her at Lambeth workhouse, where she was applying for relief. The prisoner denied having all the articles she was charged with taking. She said that what she took she gave a woman to sell, but she ran away with them. Only a tobacco-box and 2d. were found in her pocket. It also appeared that the prisoner had a very good home, but she would not remain in it, and associated with a number of loose persons in the neighbourhood. Mr. Dayman committed her to hard labour for two calendar months, and promised to send her for trial the next time. Mary Ann Warren, 17, was also charged with stealing a shawl, and other articles belonging to the same prosecutor. Mr. Comoy said the prisoner had been in his service for three weeks, and absconded. He afterwards missed the articles, and he gave information to the police. Witness had searched for her, but could not find her. Saffhill said he had been looking after the prisoner, and he found her at two o'clock that morning, lying with others on the steps outside Christchurch workhouse, South-wark. The prisoner admitted taking the shawl and a pair of boots, and said she had sold them to a woman in Lambeth walk. The prisoner had nothing to say, and Mr. Dayman then committed her to prison for two months, with hard labour.

LIFEBOAT DEMONSTRATION AT BATH.

A DEMONSTRATION of a most interesting character took place lately at Bath in connection with the National Lifeboat Institution. A lifeboat belonging to the institution having been brought, free of charge, by the Great Western Railway, from London to Bath, on her way to the coast, the opportunity was taken of publicly exhibiting her. The boat was fully equipped, and manned by a crew of naval coast volunteers, who came up from Bristol for that purpose. The boat, mounted on its transporting carriage, was drawn through the streets in procession by a team of horses belonging to one of the leading brewers, in the presence of thousands of persons, to whom the spectacle afforded evident gratification. The demonstration was conducted under the direction of some of the officers of the institution, and passed off most satisfactorily. The city of Bath is now contributing to the cost of a lifeboat similar to that which was lately exhibited, and thus, though an inland city, will emulate the example of other towns by aiding in the protection of the lives of shipwrecked persons on our coasts. The boat, which will be known as the "City of Bath" lifeboat, will be stationed on some exposed portion of the English coast. The accompanying figures show the general form, the nature of the fittings, and air-chambers of one of these boats, thirty feet in length and seven feet six inches in breadth. In figs. 1 and 2, the elevation and deck plans, the general exterior form of the boat is shown with the sheer of gunwale, length of keel, and rake or slope of stem and sternposts. The dotted lines of fig. 1 show the position and dimensions of the air-chamber within board, and of the relieving-tubes. In fig. 2, A represents the deck, B the relieving-tubes (six inches in diameter), C the side air-cases, D the end air-chambers. In fig. 3, the exterior form of transverse sections, at different distances from stem to stern, is shown. Fig. 4 represents a midship transverse section, A being sections of the side air cases, B the relieving-tubes, bored through solid massive cheeks of wood of the same depth as the space between the deck and the boat's floor. C, C are spaces beneath the deck, filled up, over six feet in length, at the midship part of the boat, with solid cheeks of light wood, forming a portion of the ballast; D is a section of a small draining-tier, having a pump in it, by which any leakage can be pumped out by one of the crew whilst afloat. The festooned lines in fig. 1 represent exterior life-lines attached round the entire length of the boat, to which persons in the water may cling till they can be got into the boat; the two central lines are festooned lower than the others, to be used as stirrups, so that a person in the water by stepping on them may climb into the boat. Builders, Messrs. Forrest, Limehouse.

MARGATE, KENT.

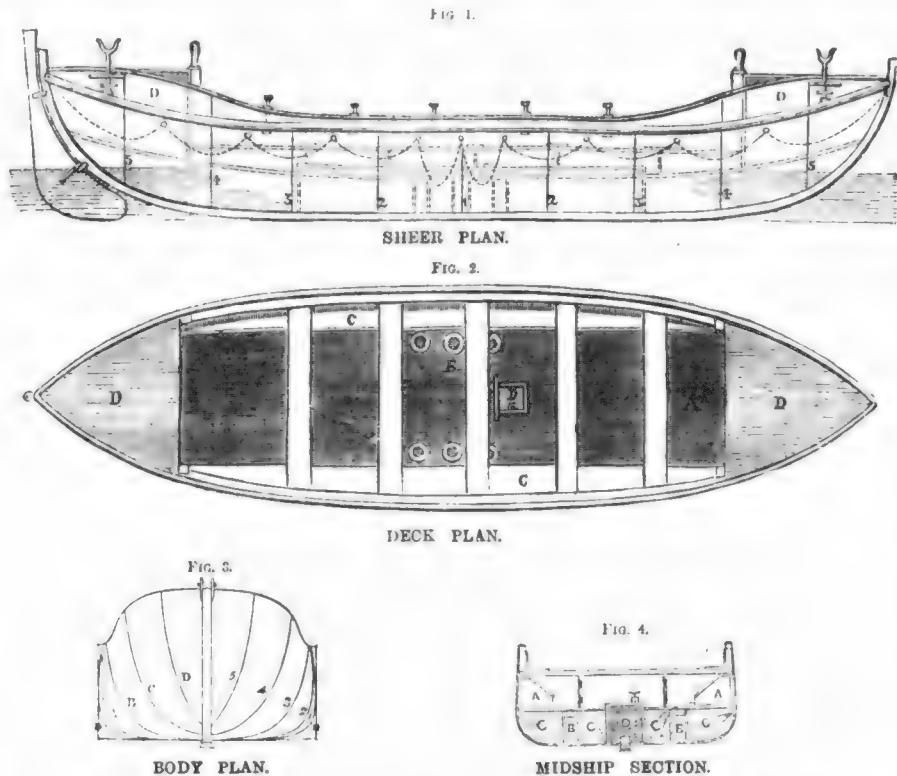
For many years past Margate has unquestionably been the most popular watering place upon our coasts. This may be attributed

as much to the beauty of its situation as to the facilities existing of reaching it speedily and cheaply. It may be described as being finely situated, partly along the shore, and partly on the declivities of two hills, one of which presents a bold cliff towards the sea. The older streets are narrow and irregular, lined with inferior-looking houses; but in the upper parts and outskirts of the town are several handsome streets and squares, formed by houses which for size and regularity of construction would not disgrace the metropolis. The whole is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with good water. The town-hall and market-house is a plain but substantial building of recent erection, supported on cast-iron pillars, and fronted by a Tuscan portico. The assembly-rooms in Cecil-square have long ranked among the largest and most elegant in England; a neat theatre stands on the east side of Hawley-square, where also is a large public library. Numerous bathing-houses line one side of High-street, and near the Parade, east of the town, is a very complete establishment formed in the cliff, and furnishing hot and cold baths of a very superior description. There are two churches; one an old heavy-looking building, with a low square tower; the other, at the opposite side of the town, being a very handsome modern Gothic structure, with a light octagonal tower, built at an expense of 26,000*l*. The Roman

has been so greatly facilitated, that Margate may now be considered as within five or six hours of the metropolis. Several handsome steamers ply regularly between London bridge and Margate; and for some years past the number of persons landed from these steamers at Margate is supposed to have averaged above 90,000 a-year. The fares being extremely reasonable, Margate is frequented chiefly by the families of tradesmen and others belonging to the middle classes, for whose amusement there are numerous bazaars, libraries, &c., with the Tivoli Gardens, in the suburbs, very similar to the well-known, but now extinct, Vauxhall of London. Great numbers of persons engaged in business during the week join their families here late on the Saturday, returning to London early on the Monday morning; and it is from the flying visitors that the steam-packet companies derive their chief revenues.

Margate is within the jurisdiction of Dover, by the lord-warden of which the constable of the town is appointed; and as a port, it is subordinate to Ramsgate. It is the chief place of a poor-law union, comprising all the parishes in the Isle of Thanet.

The journals announce the death of the Prince d'Essling, son of Massena, of apoplexy, aged fifty-one.

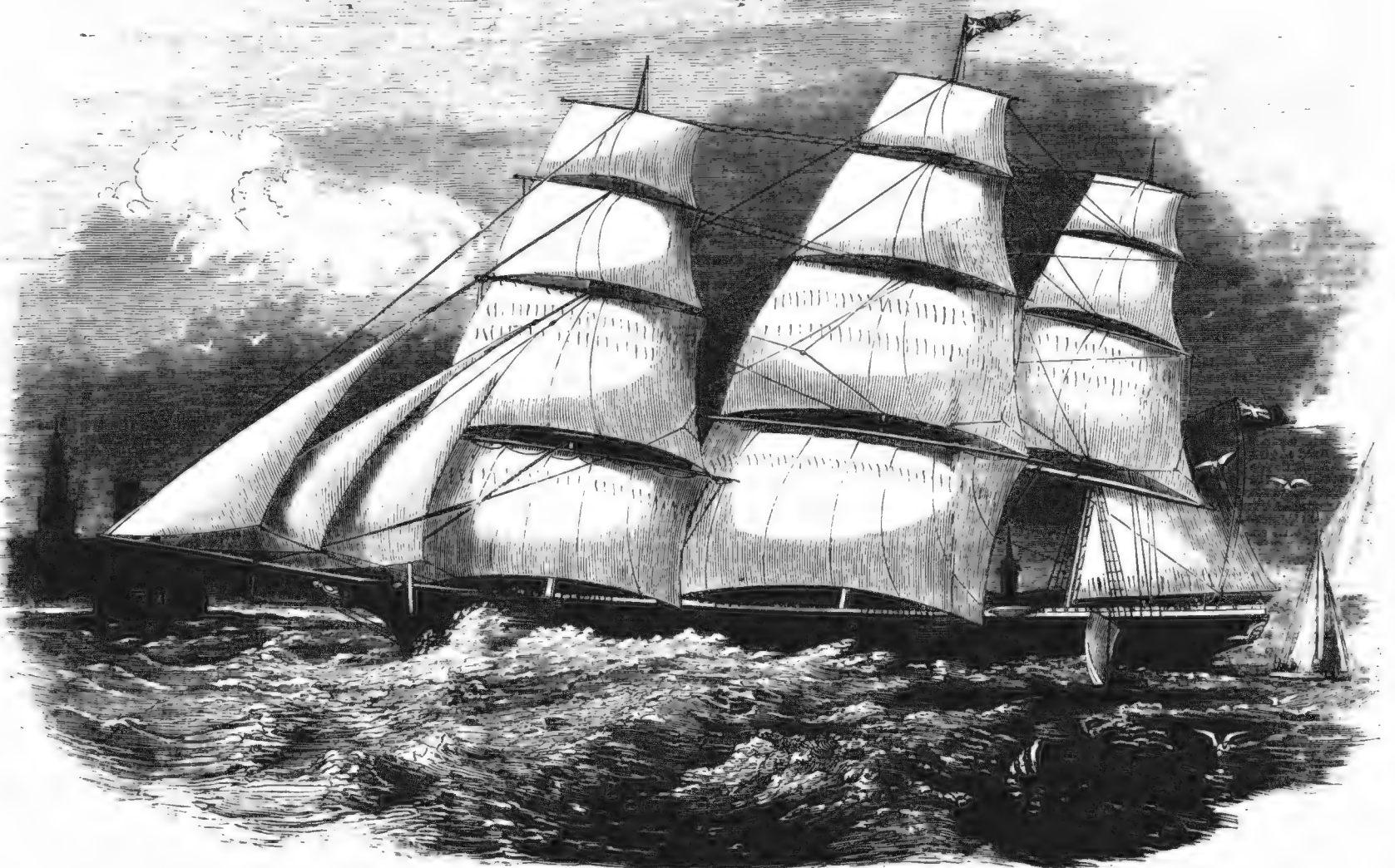


PLANS AND SECTIONS OF THE LIFE-BOATS ADOPTED BY THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

Catholics, Independents, Baptists and Society of Friends have also their respective places of worship, to which are attached well attended Sunday-schools. A national school furnishes instruction to about 250 boys and 180 girls, and there are two other large day-schools. Drapers' almshouses, founded in 1709, a dispensary, and lying-in charity, are the principal charitable institutions; and in the immediate vicinity, close to the beach, is a large sea-bathing infirmary, founded in 1792, and since so much enlarged as to furnish accommodation for about 120 patients. The harbour dries at low water. To obviate this defect a stone pier, projecting 900 feet into the sea, was erected from the designs of the late John R-nale; still, however, this was insufficient for the purpose, there not being more than from four to five feet of water at the pier head at low ebb. In 1824, however, a wooden jetty, connected with the pier, was constructed, which, projecting into deep water, could be approached by steamers or other vessels at any time of the tide. This has, within the last few years, been rebuilt. The pier is a favourite promenade for the townsfolk and visitors.

Margate enjoys a considerable coasting trade, and has some commerce with Holland and Germany; but neither these nor its fishery are of any importance compared with the advantages that accrue to it from the thousands of visitors who annually resort thither from the metropolis. The town, indeed, like many others, owes its present importance to the invention of steam: for, though prior to 1817 it was a respectable and well-frequented watering-place, the means of access to London were so difficult and tedious, that none but those who could afford a week or two of uninterrupted leisure were ever induced to visit it. But within the last twenty-five years

the water-communication with London



THE MAID OF JUDAH, CLIPPER SHIP, IN THE RIVER.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A LETTER from Cracow, of the 19th inst., says:—

"The fermentation increases each day in the southern portion of the kingdom, and the decree of amnesty has made matters worse instead of better. Not only does a stream of insurgents come pouring in from the frontier near Cracow, but all along the boundary as far as Opatowice; and although a not unimportant number of these people are stopped by the Austrians, and sent back to Cracow under escort, there does not appear to be any sign of diminution in the enthusiasm for the national cause. It is true that the Russians have now strongly occupied the southern portion of the kingdom with troops. At all the toll-houses half-columns of between 400 and 500 men are stationed; at Scala, Wolbrom, Olkusz, and Slomniki, there are from 500 to 600 men, with many guns; and at Miechow are the head-quarters of the troops encamped in the south. Miechow possesses uninterrupted connexion with Kielce along the high road and also with Radom, the chief town of the Government. At Kielce there is a considerable garrison. It is difficult to say where the camps or places of assembling of the Poles are in this neighbourhood, but it is certain that they have many, and it is equally certain that those who cross the frontiers for the second time take with them the arms which they had hid on their retirement to Austrian territory, and now again bring out from their places of concealment in the woods."

The *Courier* contains the following from Warsaw, of the 21st inst.:—

"The amnesty has at present no practical effect, and instead of the peremptory mandates respecting the carrying of lanterns and the closing of houses at ten o'clock at night being suspended, stronger measures have been resolved upon. None of the prisoners have been released, but, on the contrary, numerous arrests are constantly made, and now they begin to seize by daylight and in the streets all persons having dark complexions, and those who wear their trousers tucked into their boots. Early to-day, while taking a walk, I saw four such persons arrested. In this is felt the hand of General Berg, who seeks to acquire the whole power of the Government, and to promote discord between those persons who have hitherto held office, commencing with the Grand Duke and M. Wielopolski. During the preceding night the whole of a tea party, consisting of eight gentlemen and two ladies, were arrested. The Grand Duke has addressed the troops who fought at Babice, and has distributed twenty-one Crosses of St. George among them, at the same time exhorting the men to be brave in future fights. A horrible instance of rapacity on the part of a Russian soldier is reported. After the fight at Babice the man felt a desire to possess a pair of boots belonging to a dead Pole, and as he could not get them off the feet of the fallen man, he hacked off the lower part of the legs, and brought them into Warsaw, boots and all."

Accounts of the cruelty practised by the Russian troops have been continually circulated since the commencement of the present struggle, and details of atrocities are yet frequently met with. A Warsaw correspondent of the *Berlin National Zeitung*, in allusion to the remarkable fact that the official journal of Warsaw, the *Dziennik Powszechny*, never makes mention of wounded Poles, says that this strengthens the conviction that they are always massacred by the Russians when they fall into their hands. In confirmation of this he states that a German who holds property at Natolie, in the woods of which place a combat took place a few weeks since, found after the battle the bodies of several men who had been bound with ropes, and had received from twelve to sixteen wounds.

THE POLISH LADIES' COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been received by Miss Ellis, hon. secretary to the Ladies' Committee, 6, Lancaster terrace, Regent's park:—

"REPLY OF THE POLISH LADIES' COMMITTEE AT CRACOW TO THE 'LADIES' POLISH RELIEF FUND FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED POLES'."

"Ladies,—For two years Europe has given us the title of a nation in mourning, but the last three months we have been a nation given over to fire and blood in a war of extermination. Our cries of suffering have penetrated your noble hearts. You answer our tears by uniting your charitable help to our duties. Will you, then, ladies, accept through our medium the expression of deep gratitude from the mothers, wives, and sisters of those who are now fighting for the independence and freedom of our country? We thank you for the sum of money that you have sent us by your agent. The struggle continuing, the number of the wounded increases every day. We shall receive with gratitude all that you will send us. We are greatly in want of surgical instruments. We take the liberty of calling your attention to our want of these indispensable instruments, as from it arise many sad consequences. We beg to inform you, ladies, that the Committee of Polish Ladies who have undertaken to succour the wounded, being in immediate contact with the places where the sick and wounded are lying, beg all of those who are willing to help us to send their contributions to Cracow, the central seat of the Polish Ladies' Committee. In the name of the Committee of Polish Ladies at Cracow,

"Cracow, April 19, 1863."

"F. S., Secretary."

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at Manchester to select a further number of emigrants for Canterbury, New Zealand, in consequence of a second 5,000, having been received for that purpose.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

WE this week present our readers with a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone is fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant. Mr. Gladstone was born in that town in 1809, and in 1839 married Catherine, daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1831. He first sat for Newark in 1832, and in December, 1834, was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was subsequently Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint. He was afterwards Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has been twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office Mr. Gladstone has acquired a high reputation for financial ability and great popularity. He was first returned for the University of Oxford in 1847, and has published ecclesiastical works, entitled "The State and its Relations with the Church," and "Church Principles Considered in their Results;" but the work which made the most stir was his exposition of the abominable tyranny and cruelty practised towards political prisoners in the dungeons of the ex-king of Naples and his father. Mr. Gladstone commenced life as a Conservative, has voted against the ballot, but his politics are now more liberal and progressive than many so-called Radical Reformers.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

"GUY LIVINGSTONE."—A Washington telegram of the 9th says:—"George B. Lawrence, author of the well-known romance 'Guy Livingstone,' was arrested a mile and a half beyond our picket lines last night, while making his way to Richmond. Lawrence arrived in this country two or three weeks since from England, and has occupied his time since with prominent secessionists in this city and in Baltimore. He was taken before Judge-Advocate Turner to-day, and by him committed to close confinement in the Old Capitol. Lawrence dined with Lord Lyons when in Washington, and seemed to enjoy the most friendly relations with all the British legation."

A PERILOUS FREEK.—A few days ago, as a goods train was approaching the Melksham Railway Station, when near Lacock, the engine driver observed a man sitting on the metals some distance ahead. Although the whistle was sounded, the man did not get out of the way, and the whole train passed over him. When it was brought to a standstill, the guard went back to pick up the unfortunate fellow, as he thought, but was astonished to see the man scampering off unhurt. It seems that the foolish fellow had, out of bravado, laid himself down between the metals, in order to carry out an indiscreet resolution that "he would let a train pass over him, if he could." He is to be brought before the magistrates for the offence.—*Devizes Gazette*.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Administration has sent one of its members to this city last week to make a speech, which, from beginning to end, consisted of little else than a violent invective against the Government and the ruling classes of Great Britain. It seems determined to inflame to the utmost the natural resentment towards that country aroused by the escape from its ports of vessels built for the rebels to prey upon our commerce. All the Administration press chime in with the Administration orators in such a manner as to indicate a concerted attempt to kindle popular feeling on this subject, in respect to which it is so sensitive. But what is the Administration driving at in these appeals to popular passion? Has it been seized with a new madness, and is it attempting to prepare the country for war with England? Has it counted the cost and the hazards of such a war, undertaken at a time when it has already on its hands one of the greatest wars of modern times—a war which demands all the vigour, courage, and resources of the country? It is not possible that the Administration can be so demented as to undertake two wars while it is yet doubtful whether it has ability to succeed in one. What does it, then, mean by this industrious fanning of dangerous passions? The object is perfectly transparent; it is to crush its feeble popularity on the strong anti-Anglican feeling of our Irish population. It will find itself entirely mistaken in the effect of this demagogic appeal. Our Irish fellow-citizens are too intelligent not to see through the trick. In fact,

they have seen an attempt to play a similar game by the same parties, and their remembrance of the humiliating result is too fresh for them to believe that this Administration will ever exhibit any other courage toward England than the spurious courage of a bully. No American citizen whether native or adopted, wants to see a repetition of the disgrace which made us all hang our heads in the Trent affair. The same Administration then boldly bearded the British lion, until he began to show his teeth, when it turned tail like a whipped spaniel. For God's sake, let us have no more of that! It does not become a great and proud Government to vapour and bully and utter idle menaces. That Mr. Lincoln's Government will ever do anything more than vapour and bully towards Great Britain is what nobody believes. The idea that it can win any cheap popularity among our gallant Irish population or any other class of citizens by assuming a high tone toward a nation before whom it so lately cowered is simply preposterous. Its recourse to such arts betokens conscious weakness with the people. The President cannot declare war, even if he were so disposed, and he has no right to complicate our relations with a foreign Power, and thereby bring on hostilities without the approbation of Congress. Congress is clothed with the war-making power, and we are confident President Lincoln has no intention to usurp the functions of that body in this respect, unless he has made up his mind that he will never succeed in subduing the South, and wants a foreign war as an excuse for backing out. But we do not believe this of him, nor can we believe him blind to the fact that a war with Great Britain would insure the independence of the South. If we cannot stand the mischief done by two or three Confederate privateers escaping from British ports, how can we stand the mischief which would result from letting loose against us the whole British navy? Mr. Lincoln must be careful how he plays with fire lest his own house should be burnt. If he should succeed in fanning popular passions to such a dangerous pitch that they pass beyond Government control, he would sacrifice the welfare of the country to the most discreditable of all possible modes of bolstering up his tottering popularity. If he does not mean to go the length of war with England, as we are confident he does not, the putting on of bullying is disgraceful; if he is prepared to back up high words with strong deeds he will ruin the country. The Trent affair gives the measure of his courage, but whether the people will stand the humiliation of another such retreat is a question which deserves Mr. Lincoln's earnest consideration.—*New York World*.

MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.

AN influential committee, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, several of the bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England, and a large number of laymen, has been formed to promote a mission, with a bishop at its head, to the island of Madagascar. The sub-committee consists of the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, the Dean of Westminster, Archbishop Bickersteth, Mr. Beresford Hope, Canon Wordsworth, and the Rev. J. R. Woodford. The committee state that Madagascar is believed to contain a population of about 5,000,000. The island is rapidly rising in importance and influence under the enlightened rule of its young King, Radama, who has expressed his willingness to receive a mission from the Church of England in his capital, Tananarivo, or elsewhere. Christianity, which was first introduced into Madagascar more than thirty years ago, through the instrumentality of the London Missionary Society, was grievously oppressed during the late reign, the missionaries having been expelled from the island, and the native Christians having been persecuted, in several instances even to death. Still it has prevailed, so that there are now more native Christians than when the late Queen banished the missionaries.

MR. EUGENE RIMMEL, of 96, Strand, has had the honour of being appointed perfumer to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Literature.

THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR.

"A BEAUTIFUL car! Won't your honour go with Shaun Langly? Sorra such a horse from Passage to Waterford. Stand out o' the way, ye pack of impostors! Sure it isn't such a garron as that you'd put before his honour? Look at his shandrandandy! Whew! it hangs together by nothing at all!—It'll go to pieces the first bit of bad road that comes in its way."

This was the first specimen of genuine Irish brogue I had heard for more than sixteen years, and I felt an indescribable sensation as it fell upon my ear, while once more standing on my native soil. Our reply to the invitation was, "We don't want a car."

"Oh! I ax yer honour's pardon. Then it's for you the Swiss car is waitin' there all the mornin' forenoon at the side o' the hill. Holloa! Misther Alley's man! Come down! will ye? Here's the English company. Come, step out. Holloa! holloa!"

The truth is, our friend "hollooa" so loudly, that he would have been invaluable on board the steam-boat we had just quitted, as a speaking-trumpet. In answer to his summons, half-tumbling, whole galloping down the hill, came the "Swiss car."

"Is the sun too much in yer eyes, ma'am, dear?" exclaimed a kind voice at my elbow just as the driver was mounting. "Put up yer numpara, my darlint. Yer bonnet's too small, my lady; which, though an advantage to me, is the contrary to you. It's a beautiful sun, God bless it, for the harvest;—but I'm doubtin' if it's as bright over the wather as it is here. Well, glory be to God, they can't take the bames of the sun from us, any way. There, now you're not so sensible of the heat! A safe and pleasant journey to yez here and hereafter! Take the baste ay, Michael, up the hill. Sure Ireland's bothered entirely wid the hills,—but the roads are as smooth as wax from this to Bannow." And on we went.

It was found that the Swiss car could not take our luggage, so we determined to hire a machine which we heard was "wonderful strong," and a horse that "would go to Bannow and back in less than no time."

Now I am anxious that my experience should warn others against the evils of Irish travelling,—at least in so far as concerns the confiding of life and limb to the tender mercies of "an outside jaunting car." Public or private, they are all execrable. Had my English readers ever the good fortune to behold one? If not, let them imagine a long box, elevated upon what are called springs; this long box forms the centre of the machine, and to confess the truth, is a convenient place for conveying luggage; at each side of the under part of this box projects a board, which forms the seats, and from these depend narrow, moveable steps, upon which it was intended the feet of the travellers shall rest; the driver's seat is elevated over one end of the box, and is generally composed of crooked bars of iron, while the harness, perfectly independent of oil or blacking, is twisted and patched, and tied so as to leave but little trace of what it originally was, either in form or quality. Upon one of these atrocious seats, my feet foundered down upon the "step,"—if I leaned back, I bumped my head against the driver's seat; if I sat forward, I must inevitably have fallen upon what our chariotier called "*Bran new powder pavement*," the said powder pavement consisting of a quantity of red granite broken into lumps the size of a giant's hand, and strewn thickly over the hills and hollows of a most wicked road.

Our party consisted of three. Now, on these cars you are placed *dos-a-dos*, and as three could not possibly sit on a side intended for two, I had half the vehicle to myself; the gentlemen chatting of politics on the back *opposite* (to invent an Irishism) seat.

"I hope yer honour's comfortable?" inquired the driver, after a terrific jolt, with that familiar, yet respectful manner which distinguishes a race now almost extinct even in primitive Ireland—the race of old servants. "I hope your honour's comfortable. I think this a dale pleasanter than them Swiss cars, though I did my best to make that easy for you this mornin'."

"Indeed! What did you do to it, Michael?"

"Faith, then, just put a half a hundred of stones in the bottom of it, and plenty of straw over them to keep it steady, which you'd ha' never knowd—only I'm after tellin' you—these mighty fly-away cars, them *furrin* ones, are not aisy and steady like these—(another terrific jolt that would have destroyed the springs of the best made London phaeton.)—Michael looked round at me, and then repeated, "I hope yer honour's comfortable!" It seemed a bitter moment of mockery of comfort, and yet poor Michael did not mean it so. At last, we got over the "powder pavement," and even the gentlemen congratulated themselves on the event. When, lo and behold! we stood at the foot of what I was told was a "*little hill*;" the poor horse eyed it with strong symptoms of dislike.

"It's a fine mornin'," said Mike, pulling the horse to a dead stop.

"So it is," said I.

"Gentlemin, there's a beautiful view from this hill," persisted our driver, "and the sweetest of fresh air, and to walk it up would do ye a dale of good. You might travel long enough in England widout comin' across such a prospect."

"Shall I walk also, Michael?"

"Oh, sorra a step! Sorra Nimble (that's the baste's name) will go a dale the better from havin' a lady to carry. Gee up, my man! Cushla machree was every inch of ye. Nimble, my darlint! it's yerself that was the beauty—onot!"

"It is a long time ago, then," replied I, looking

with compassion upon the poor, long-boned animal.

"Indeed you may say that, lady dear. You see he's kilt entirely with the hard work; and the poor appetite, though that last is lucky, for it's little the man that owns him has to give him to eat."

"How is that, Michael?"

"Faith, its myself can't tell you, my lady, only sorra has long legs; and his landlord's as hard as the devil's forehead."—(Another jolt; I thought the car was broken to atoms.)

"Michael, what is the matter?"

"Troth, ma'am, we're done for! I wish I hadn't sent the gentlemin on; but you wouldn't have a knife, or a piece of ould leather, or a taste of rope in yer pocket—ay, Nimble—bad luck to ye, will ye stand aisy? Small blame to the baste to want to get on; there's a black cloud comin' over Knocknaughdowly which will soak every tack on our backs in five minutes, and sorra a house nearer than Kibborriethane. Come here, do, you little gossoon; run after jhim gentlemin, and call thim back; and barkee! give me that piece of string that's round yer hat. Now run, run for the dear life. Och, faith, we're in for it; this harness 'ill never reach Bannow; an' 'deed an' 'deed poor Nimble seems uneasy."

"Was he in harness to-day, before?"

"He was."

"Did he go far?"

"Not to say far, only three mile. I mean three goin' and three comin'."

"Had he a heavy load?"

"Faith, he had. Mrs. Graham and seven of her children, and two nurses, and the bathin' woman, goin' and comin' to the salt wather, to say nothing of the fish and stones and things they brings home after bathin'."

"I think," I replied, jumping off the car, "that I will walk on to the next village, and send you some assistance; it is evident the horse can never achieve the hill."

"God bless you, ma'am, dear, isn't he like ourselves, used to all manner of slavery! I ax yer pardon! but if yer ladyship would lend me a loan of the string of your cloak, it would mend this little fray in the harness, and the never a bit of harm would I do it."

To Michael's great astonishment, I did not feel disposed to part with what he so irreverently termed the string of my cloak, but climbed up the hill until I overtook my companions. One of them, a native of the soil, only laughed at my dilemma. He was accustomed to such adventures, and said that, within less than a quarter of a mile he would procure a capital horse from a Mr. Matty Byrne; and the poor animal who had been previously worn out in the service of Mrs. Graham and her countless children, might fare as he best could by the roadside till the jaunting car returned.

We posted on as fast as possible to Master Byrne's, and found his residence in good time, that is, just before the pelting of the pitiless storm commenced.

"Had he a horse?" "To be sure he had—three—beauties! Would flog the country to produce three such!" "Would he lend it?" "To Mr. Alley troth he would, and the veins of his heart with it, to one of the name;" and immediately he hallooed to a strapping youth, who popped up his head from out a potato pit, and commanded him forthwith to bring "Spanker" from the plough.

The shower was over; the valley lay smiling before us. Michael and the car had arrived; the luggage, which was piled up in what they called—just then very appropriately—the well-soaked through. Spanker, a bright bay, bony horse, with an exceedingly quick eye, stood meek and quiet enough at the door. I resumed my seat, and looked on the beautiful prospect, which, as the road was tolerably good, I was enabled to enjoy.

"Master Byrne," I inquired, "is your landlord resident here?"

"No, thank God, ma'am!"

"Indeed! who is your agent then?"

"A born gentleman—God's fresh blessing be about him! As long as he is over us, we'll make a free present of the landlord to the English; and much good may he do them!"

At this moment, Spanker made a dead stop opposite the door of a small public house.

"Make the horse go on," said our friend in a cold, determined tone. Byrne looked round at him precisely with the expression of a dog when disappointed of a long-expected bone. "He has a laming this way," he replied.

"I fear, Byrne, you go there more than once a week."

"Sometimes I do, my lady."

"Every day, Byrne?"

"Not always, ma'am, dear."

"Twice a day, Byrne?"

"Faith, ma'am, if I do it's Spanker's fault, and not mine. When I gets on his back, thinking a trifle of exercise would do me good, as sure as fate he makes for the public—and no mistake."

"Believe me, it is a ruinous habit."

"No disputin' it, my lady; but ruin has followed ould Ireland so long, that it would be heart-breakin' to part company now." We were at the commencement of another hill. "I must trouble ye all to get off," said Byrne. "It would take more wit than would reach from this to Cape Clear to make Spanker go either up or down a hill with anybody behind him."

We submitted to necessity, and walked.

"You may get on the car now, ma'am, dear. Spanker, stand still, will ye? Up wid yez now, while he's picking Jimmy Rape's barley through that hole in the hedge, for if he knowed you were gettin' up, all the saints in the calendar wouldn't hold him."

Another mile or two of bad road—not powder pavement, however, but an odd jumbling together

of sand and stones upon a foundation which had never been properly levelled; our driver commenced chattering at a great rate. The horse either could not or would not increase his speed beyond a walk; and to the oft-repeated question of "How far are we from Bannow now?" the changes were rung as follows:—"Near upon four miles."—"Three miles and a perch."—"Four miles good."—"Whatever you may think, the baste counts it four miles and a quarter." And once, when I inquired of a smith who had left his iron cooling at the door of his forge to run and look at us, he replied, after the true Irish fashion, "Why, thin, is it to Bannow ye're going?"

They certainly are the most amusing and the most provoking people in the whole world. My patience began to ebb. I think—I do not mind confessing it now—but I do think I was getting out of humour; I was fatigued beyond the power of saying what fatigue was. The evening clouds were overshadowing us, and the road looked dreary, and the cabins very unlike the sweet cottages at Saltmilla.

"How far is it as the crow flies, from Ballyhay to Bannow?"

"About three miles."

"And by your road?"

"Faith, ma'am, dear, I wouldn't say but it's eleven."

"One would think you delighted in making long instead of short roads."

"So we do—that is, the county does; the longer the road the longer the job—the longer the job, the more money for the job-makers. But murder in Irish—if there isn't a stream!"

"Well, it is not a foot deep."

"Sure I know that; but Counsellor Dan himself wouldn't argufy Spanker over a running stream, though he says to the King, they say, 'William, my dear, do this—and Billy, my darlint, sign t'other; yet he wouldn't get Spanker over a stream."

What was to be done? Off jumped Matty and commenced unharnessing the abominable horse.

"What do you intend to do?" we inquired.

"Just then carry him over."

"Carry what over?"

"The baste, to be sure."

"What, that vicious brute?"

"Ay, or go back to Ballyhay."

The man was perfectly in earnest; he succeeded in assembling two or three countrymen, who fairly lifted the horse over, and then pushed the car on to the opposite side.

"And now," says Byrne, turning to me with no gentle countenance, "if you wasn't every inch a lady, I'd tell you that it was very cruel to call that sinable baste a vicious brute—he has come a'most the whole road wid ye without a kick or a stumble to signify, or a stoppage, or anything but the heart's blood of good manners. Didn't I rare him from a foal, trotting at my knee with my own childre? and hasn't he the sense of a Christian? It's little I thought a lady would turn her tongue to call him a brute."

"I believe, ma'am," inquired Matty, after a pause occasioned by the car's jolting so loudly over a quantity of bad road, that it would have been impossible for us to hear the discharge of a cannon, "I believe you have no such convenient ways of travelling in your country as this? You are always shut up in coaches, and such kind of things, so that the fresh air can't get about ye, and ye have no sort of exercise; the English people as well as the English carriages are mighty aisy going: there's no such thing as a post-chay used this side o' the country on account of the cars."

While my heart felt swelling within me, a sad train of thought was broken, by our driver exclaiming to one of my companions, "What did you say, sir?"

"I was observing," was the reply, "what you can know little about, Matty; that it is supposed the lost books of Spencer's 'Fairy Queen' are still in Ireland."

Byrne cast a contemptuous look upon the gentlemen, as well as to say, "Maybe I don't know indeed!" then, with a changed expression of countenance, while with his whip he pointed exultingly to a neat, pretty cottage, whose white chimneys peeped above the trees which clustered round it, he replied, "There's the man that has them?"

"What!" exclaimed my companions, in natural astonishment, "do you mean the man who lives in that cottage possesses the lost books of Spencer's 'Fairy Queen'?"

"Faith, I do—mean what I say, the very books. Every book that's printed at all at all, he gets, and the 'Dublin Penny Magazine,' and a mighty fine man he is, own brother's son to Father Goram, with a power o' larnin'; and since yer honour's so curos about thim books, shall I step down and say you want a sight of them. He'll lend them to you with all the pleasure in life, I'll go bail."

At first the gentlemen's blank look of disappointment was exceedingly amusing. Matty's earnestness had misled them; they forgot for a moment that an Irishman pretends to know everything; that he is never at fault; and within that moment, brief as it was, visions of the extreme splendour with which the concluding books of the "Fairy Queen" would burst upon the reading public in this time of poetic drought, dazzled their imaginations; even the mention of the "Dublin Penny Magazine" hardly reduced them to sober prose. Poor Byrne! he was much annoyed at not being permitted to display his friend's store of information to the "Strange English."

We had ent red upon our last mile: we were in the "charmed district," where the benefits arising from resident landlords, and the advantages of education and cleanliness, are too evident to be for a moment questioned.

Poor Spanker had climbed his last hill, and stood panting at the summit. The sun had sunk behind the old church at Bannow, and steeped the

ocean in a flood of golden light. What had once been, and still is called the Moor, lay beneath our feet, gemmed with neat and tranquil cottages, inhabited by contented and cheerful inmates. In the background rose the mountains of Forth, celebrated in the history of the Irish Rebellion; and somewhat in the shadow of the windmill which crowns the hill, stood a tall, picturesque figure, his hands folded and resting on the top of his staff, and a pretty little sylph-like girl, of about five or six years old, clinging to the skirt of his coat, which was belted round his waist by a leathern belt.

"I'd be mighty grateful to ye, ma'am, if ye'd walk down this bit of a hill. Ye seem to know right well the ould place, and can't mistake it; and I'll lade the baste down. It's small throuble, I'm thinking, to ye to be done with the jaunting car?" said Matty Byrne.

Varieties.

HATH any wronged thee? be bravely revenged: slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

CAPTAIN OUNYNGHAM'S PROOF OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION.—No higher proof, perhaps, may be adduced of the high state of civilization to which they have arrived, than that the military profession, so far from being considered the most honourable, is, with the exception of their priesthood, considered the lowest; the first station in society being given to men of letters, the second to merchants, and the last to the paid military defenders of their country.

KNOWING DOGS.—A dog in Hartford lately picked a ten dollar bill from the mud in that city, and after drying it by the stove, put it into its master's hand. This is very well for Hartford, but we know a dog that is accustomed to go every day to get a cent's worth of meat, which is scored against him, and one day seeing the butcher make two marks instead of one, he said nothing about it, but watching his opportunity, seized a double amount and ran home with it, in a state of great glee.

GEOLOGY.—A treatise on the great geological question, whether the continents now inhabited have or have not been repeatedly submerged in the sea, has lately been read to the Academie des Sciences, by M. Constant Prevost. M. Prevost maintains, contrary to the generally received opinion, that there has been but one great inundation of the earth; and that the various remains of plants, animals, &c., which has given rise to the supposition of successive inundations, have been floated to the places in which they are occasionally found.

A LABORIOUS special pleader, being constantly annoyed by the mewling of his favourite cat, at length resolved to get rid of it. He accordingly told his clerk to take and place it where it might remain in safety, but still where it could never get out. The clerk instantly walked off with poor puss in his lawyer's bag. On his return, being asked by his employer whether the noisy animal had been so disposed of that it could not come back to interrupt him, the cat carrier duly answered, "Certainly, I have put him where he cannot get out—in the Court of Chancery."

THE church-bells at Lima are very musical, the brass of which they are composed having a considerable quantity of silver mixed with it; but they are rung in the most discordant manner. Instead of being pulled in chimes, as in England, thongs of leather are fixed to the clappers, and at the appointed times boys ascend the belfry, and swing the tongues of all the bells at once, from one side to another, producing the most barbarous combination of sounds imaginable. A friar who had been in England observed that the English had very good bells if they knew but how to ring.

AN AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.—An author having been shown a portion of a manuscript which he was preparing for the press for a friend, the latter suggested some improvements, and pointed out some errors; but instead of receiving his suggestions, the irritable man of letters plainly showed that he did not intend to adopt them. A short time after he submitted the remainder of the work to the same judge, who, having perused it, exclaimed, "It could not possibly be better!" "Indeed! you really think so?" "Yes," returned the other, "I really do; for how can it possibly be better when you are resolved to adopt no improvements?"

THE DOG-EARED BOOK.—We respect a stained, dog-eared book. It is a veteran who has seen service, not a mere gilt ornament to an unread library. It has fulfilled its mission among books. The marks it bears are the scars of honourable service. It has been read and re-read; pored over pensively or joyously. It has excited high aspirations; rendered forth golden stores of wisdom; it has delighted, or instructed, or both. It has charmed away idle hours, or soothed sad ones; and many, perchance, have risen from its pages better and wiser men. We would not give your old, thumbed, half-worn-out tome, for the dandy, gilt, and purpled volume, virgin in its unread purity. The dog-eared show that the midnight oil has not been wasted. The more worn we find a book in a cottage-window, or on the humble reading-table, the greater is sure to be its author.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—There is now living in the neighbourhood of Abbott's-hall a young man of about twenty years of age, a weaver by trade, who had only got a small share of what is styled common education, such as reading, writing and arithmetic, has, stimulated by a pure desire for learning, contrived to make himself acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, French, and Latin languages, and has also made himself perfectly familiar with all the mys-

teries of algebra and mathematics. We understand that the minister of Abbot's-hall, having been informed of his singular qualifications, examined him on all the above branches of learning and expressed himself much surprised at the amount of his attainments.

THE MESMERIC INFLUENCE.—A young woman of the name of Mary Ann Lakin had been afflicted with a disease of the knee-joint for four years, attended with enormous swelling of the limb, and with such excruciating pain as to prevent anything like consecutive rest for a long period. By these pains and want of sleep, she had become reduced to a mere skeleton, and there was every probability that her life must be sacrificed or the limb amputated. About a month ago, it was suggested that mesmerism should be tried. Under its influence pain would cease, and the patient would sink into perfect and refreshing repose. As amputation of the diseased joint was deemed essential by her medical attendant, it was decided that the operation should be performed while in the mesmeric state. Accordingly Mr. Hollings having mesmerized the patient, which was accomplished in about nine minutes, Mr. Tossell proceeded to perform the operation. The limb was taken off within about five inches of the hip joint, which was effected in two minutes and a half. During the operation an all but insupportable moan was heard, and a slight movement of the body was perceptible; but as far as can be judged there was an entire absence of pain. On being demesmerized, the patient was not aware of what had taken place till informed by those in attendance. In this case, we do not pretend to decide anything about the nature of mesmerism, but the proceedings are altogether so astonishing, and at the same time so well attested, by the presence of several members of the medical profession, that no reasonable mind can reject them.

Wit and Wisdom.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," as the savage said when he learnt to drink spirits.

"I can't help it," as the "gent" said when placed opposite a duck at a table d'hôte.

Why is a man who keeps his eyes shut like an illiterate schoolmaster?—Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.

"Is there any danger of the boa constrictor biting me?" asked a visitor of the Zoological Gardens.—"Not the least, marm," replied the showman; "he never bites—he swallows his wittles whole."

The other day, in Hull, it was announced that the "Grand United Funeral Society" would celebrate its anniversary with a ball! "The Dance of Death!"

Never did Paddy utter a better bull than did an honest John, who, being asked by a friend, "Has your sister got a son or a daughter?" answered, "Positively, I do not yet know whether I am an uncle or an aunt."

An English sailor observing some slaves marched down to the quay to be freighted to New Orleans slave-market, said to his companion, "I say, Jim, if Obi don't catch them 'ere fellows as drives them poor creatures along, it's no use having an Obi, that's all."

Why are chess and backgammon-boards done up like books?—Because a Bishop of Sicily (Eades) forbade the clergy to play at chess or backgammon; so they got their boards done up in the fashion of books and stuck them in their libraries—to be taken out for use at fitting opportunities. The "books" got the name of "wooden gospels."

An Irish woman once called upon an apothecary, with a sick infant, when he gave her some powder, of which he ordered her so much as would lie on a sixpence, to be given every morning. The woman replied, "Perhaps your honour would lend me the sixpence the while, as I have not got one by me at all, at all."

A YOUTH asked permission of his mother to go to a ball. She told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why, mother, didn't you and my father use to go to balls when you were young?" "Yes; but we have seen the folly of it," said the mother. "Well, mother," exclaimed the son, "I want to see the folly of it, too!"

In Friargate, Preston, the other day, a gentleman was trotting along on his nag, when one of his legs dropped off. A cart came up at the time, and the wheel ran over the leg! The ostler at the "Three Legs" picked up the leg, uninjured, and restored it to the rider with one leg, who rode off with his loose leg under his arm, amidst "roars of laughter," in which he very cheerfully joined.

ROMANTIC REVENGE.—In Kentucky, a ploughman became enamoured of a milk maid on a neighbouring farm. His addresses were rejected; and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a rope—went to the farm—and tied all the cows' tails together!

A PRESENT FOR 2s.—The Postmaster having consented to allow the Society of Arts 2s Prize Writing Case to pass through the book post, Messrs. Parkins and Goto, 25, Oxford-street, London, will forward the same upon receipt of twenty-eight stamps. Price at warehouse, 2s. The case is waterproof, and fitted with paper, envelopes, pen-case, blotting-book, &c. 300,000 HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.—[Advt.]

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged Eyes are easily threaded and work without the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Alcester, and 45, Gresham Street, London.—[Advertisement.]

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A SONG FOR MAY.

FLY not, frown not, Lady May!
Tell me why you shrink away!
Why you leave your sunny track,
Stealing, struggling, trembling back,
Back into the April hours,
Leaving Love for sullen showers.

Daughter of the seasons—born
When the Spring was past her morn,
When the Summer kissed her eyes,
Closing under evening skies—
Fly not, then, to colder clime,
In thine own sweet hawthorn time.

Stay, and love me, Lady May!
I am young, and would be gay.
Stay!—and you shall hear a rhyme
Sweet as when, at curfew time,
The Bird of Music sinks to rest,
Dreaming on the rose's breast.

FUNERALS.—A small brochure, recently published by the Necropolis Company upon the subject of interments, is well deserving perusal by all persons upon whom circumstances may have devolved the duty of making provision for the burial of the dead. It also explains their much approved and economical new system of conducting funerals. It may be had, or will be sent by post, on application at the Company's Office, 1, Lancaster-place, Strand; 61, Sloane-street, 5, Kensington green; 1, Union-place, New Kent-road; 30, New-castle-street, Strand, and the Station, Westminster-road.

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